UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/325
7 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC/ENGLISH/FRENCH

Forty-seventh session
Item 129 of the provisional agenda*

# CONSIDERATION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE PROTECTION, SECURITY AND SAFETY OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS AND REPRESENTATIVES

## Report of the Secretary-General

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# I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 28 November 1990, the General Assembly adopted resolution 45/39, entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives". Paragraphs 2 to 11 of the resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"2. Strongly condemns acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as well as against missions and representatives to international intergovernmental organizations and officials of such organizations, and emphasizes that such acts can never be justified;

"3. Calls for the immediate cessation of continuing violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and for respect of the right of free passage of diplomatic and consular personnel coming from or returning to the sending State;

"4. Urges States to observe, implement and enforce the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations and, in particular, to ensure, in conformity with their international obligations, the protection, security and safety of the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above officially present in territories under their jurisdiction, including practical measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts against the security and safety of such missions, representatives and officials;

"5. Also urges States to take all necessary measures at the national and international levels to prevent any acts of violence against the missions, representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above and to bring offenders to justice;

"6. Recommends that States should cooperate closely through, inter alia, contacts between the diplomatic and consular missions and the receiving State, with regard to practical measures designed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and with regard to the exchange of information on the circumstances of all serious violations thereof;

"7. Calls upon States that have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives;

"8. Also calls upon States, in cases where a dispute arises in connection with a violation of their international obligations concerning the protection of the missions or the security of the representatives and officials mentioned in paragraph 2 above, to make use of the means for peaceful settlement of disputes, including the good offices of the Secretary-General, and requests the Secretary-General, when he deems it appropriate, to offer his good offices to the States directly concerned;

"9. Requests all States to report to the Secretary-General in accordance with paragraph 9 of resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987;

"10. Requests the Secretary-General to issue a report on the item, in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution 42/154, containing also an analytical summary of the reports received under paragraph 9 above, on an annual basis, as well as to proceed with his other tasks pursuant to the same resolution;

"11. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-seventh session the item entitled "Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives."

2. By a note dated 31 January 1992, the Secretary-General drew the attention of States to the request contained in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987 and paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 45/39, and invited them to communicate to him their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, as provided for in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 42/154. In accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution 45/39, section II.A of the present report contains an analytical summary of the reports received and section II.B contains the text of the same reports.

3. A total of 68 new cases of violations, as well as additional information on cases previously reported, were reported by States pursuant to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 45/39 during the period 1 October 1991 to 13 July 1992 (the number of cases reported during the previous two years was 40 and 35, respectively). 1/

4. In connection with 13 cases which had been reported and in respect of which no information had been received within a reasonable period of time from the States directly concerned, the Secretary-General, in accordance with subparagraph 10 (c) of resolution 42/154, addressed reminders to such States. As shown in the table contained in section II.C of the present report, four follow-up reports have been received in response to the reminders of the Secretary-General.

5. No views were received from States pursuant to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 42/154.

6. In accordance with paragraph 10 of General Assembly resolution 45/39 and paragraph 12 of Assembly resolution 42/154, section III contains a report on the state, as at 30 June 1992, of ratification of, and accessions to, the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961, 2/ the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963, 3/ and the respective optional protocols thereto, as well as the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973. 4/

## II. REPORTS RECEIVED FROM STATES PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 9 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 45/39

### A. Analytical summary of the reports

7. The reports submitted to the Secretary-General during the period 1 October 1991 to 30 June 1992 cover a wide range of incidents concerning diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. States have resorted to the reporting procedures available to them for two different purposes, either to report violations regarding their own missions and representatives, or to submit information on incidents which occurred in their own territory, whether such incidents had or had not been previously reported by the other States concerned.

8. The reported incidents differ substantially as to their nature and gravity. They range from a case of prevention by an occupying State of the official activities of a diplomatic mission, to a number of diverse acts of violence directed against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. Some of these incidents led to tragic consequences.

#### 1. Prevention by an occupying State of the official activities of a diplomatic mission

9. In reply to a report which had been submitted by Sweden (see A/INF/46/4, sect. II.B, No. 17) concerning incidents at the Embassy of Sweden in Kuwait during the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, Iraq commented that such incidents were the result of an emergency situation, which had led the Iraqi authorities to request that members of diplomatic missions leave for their own protection. Iraq also stated that great efforts were made to facilitate their transfer to Baghdad, under extremely difficult and complex circumstances.

#### 2. Violations of the protection of diplomatic and consular premises

10. A number of communications have been submitted regarding: intrusions into diplomatic and consular premises of missions resulting in material damage or injuries to the personnel; bomb attacks on such premises; and other acts of violence and disturbances of the peace of diplomatic missions and consular posts.

11. A series of incursions into the premises of diplomatic missions and consular posts of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey were reported. In addition to these reports, information was submitted by Brazil and Côte d'Ivoire on two cases of incursions which had been reported by Poland.

12. The Islamic Republic of Iran reported violent incursions of groups of demonstrators into Iranian diplomatic and consular missions in Australia, Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United States of America. In all these cases, according to these reports, the attackers caused damage to the premises and to the property therein. Some of the attacks resulted in the occupation of the mission, or in robberies or destruction of official documents. In a few instances, the assailants took embassy personnel as hostages or injured some of them. In connection with the assaults on the Iranian Embassies at Canberra, The Hague and Oslo, respectively, Australia, the Netherlands and Norway transmitted information on the ongoing prosecutions of the alleged offenders and declared their willingness to pay appropriate compensation for the damage caused during the incursions. Sweden reported the final outcome of the proceedings against the authors of the attack on the Iranian Embassy at Stockholm and stated that it had reimbursed ex gratia all reasonable costs incurred as a result of the damage caused to the Embassy.

13. Turkey reported the occupation of its Embassy in London by a group of 40 people, during which a security officer was taken hostage and the furniture, fixtures and documentation of the Embassy were seriously damaged. In response to that report, the United Kingdom transmitted information on the ongoing prosecution of the alleged offenders. Other intrusions into Turkish diplomatic and consular premises reportedly occurred in Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland, where demonstrators entered the gardens or the entrance hall of the various missions and caused damage to the premises. In connection with the incident that took place at Oslo, Norway provided information on the prosecution of the alleged offenders and on the claim pending for compensation of the damage. Furthermore, Germany declared that it had paid ex gratia compensation for the damage caused by such intrusions and that investigations were continuing for the purpose of prosecuting the offenders. Norway additionally reported another assault on the Turkish Embassy Chancery building in Oslo.

14. A number of bomb attacks were made on the premises of diplomatic and consular missions. The most serious of all such attacks, as reported by Israel, was an explosion in front of the Israeli Embassy at Buenos Aires, which caused the death of 28 people, including eight diplomats and staff members, and hundreds of casualties. Israel also reported a grenade attack on its Embassy at Addis Ababa, for which no casualties were reported. On various other occasions, especially in the course of violent demonstrations before the missions, incendiary devices were thrown and fires were started which caused substantial damage to the premises. Incidents of this kind were reported by the Islamic Republic of Iran in Germany and by Turkey in Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Follow-up information on the incidents was transmitted by Austria, Germany,

Greece, the Netherlands, Norway and Sweden. Iraq submitted a report on a similar violation of the protection of its Embassy in Stockholm, which had also been reported by Sweden. Australia reported an arson attack on the United States Consulate at Brisbane.

15. Other disturbances of the peace of diplomatic and consular missions included the throwing of stones, paint or eggs at the premises of the missions, the burning or tearing of flags, or other hostile acts, which were reported by the Islamic Republic of Iran in the United Kingdom and by Turkey in Australia, France, Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Germany, Sweden and the United Kingdom provided follow-up information on the incidents. Austria, Norway and Sweden additionally reported attacks on the Turkish Consulate-General at Bregenz, and the embassies of Turkey at Oslo and Stockholm, respectively. The Islamic Republic of Iran reported that "four citizens of the regime of occupied Palestine" attempted to plant devices for eavesdropping on telephone communications of its Embassy in Nicosia.

### 3. Attacks on the persons of diplomatic and consular representatives and their families

16. In addition to the victims of the above-mentioned explosion at the Israeli Embassy at Buenos Aires, two cases of murder have been reported during the period considered. Greece and Turkey reported the murder of the Cultural Attaché of the Turkish Embassy at Athens, shot and killed by two unknown men while sitting in his car. Israel reported a bomb explosion in the car of a staff member of the Israeli Embassy at Ankara, as a result of which the Israeli diplomat was killed.

17. On two occasions, diplomatic representatives were injured by unknown assailants. The Islamic Republic of Iran reported an attack on two Iranian diplomats in Baghdad, during which one of them was shot and severely injured. Turkey and Greece reported a bomb attack on the service car of the Turkish Embassy at Athens, as a result of which the Chargé d'affaires, the Administrative Attaché, the driver and a passer-by were injured.

18. Australia, Hungary, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey reported attacks on cars carrying diplomatic or consular representatives, during which no personal injury was sustained. Such attacks were directed at an officer of the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia at Canberra (as reported by Australia), the Ambassador of Turkey at Budapest (as reported by Hungary), two Iranian diplomats at Baghdad and the Iranian Ambassador at Paris (as reported by the Islamic Republic of Iran), and the Vice-Consul of Israel with his wife at Istanbul (as reported by Turkey).

## B. Text of the reports

### 1. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 5/

[Original: English]

[15 June 1992]

A. Attack on a vehicle belonging to the Indonesian Embassy - 2 January 1992

1. On 2 January 1992, a demonstrator damaged the windscreen of a vehicle being driven by an officer of the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia. The attack occurred in the context of a demonstration against the actions of Indonesia in East Timor. The offender was found guilty under the Public Order (Protection of Persons and Property) Act 1977 and a 12-month good behaviour bond was imposed.

B. Arson attack on United States Consulate in Brisbane - 11 January 1992

2. On 11 January 1992, there was an unsuccessful arson attack, causing minor damage, on the United States Consulate at Brisbane. No offender was apprehended.

C. Attack on Iranian Embassy - 6 April 1992*

3. On 6 April 1992, at approximately 12 p.m., the Iranian Embassy at Canberra was attacked. The attack resulted in damage to Embassy property and injury to Embassy staff. The 13 persons arrested on suspicion of involvement in the attack are Iranian citizens or persons of Iranian origin who have been granted Australian citizenship. All have been released on bail pending trial.

4. The Attorney General has consented to the bringing of charges under the Crimes (Internationally Protected Persons) Act 1976 for offences including an attack on the person of a foreign diplomat and intentionally damaging the official premises of a foreign diplomat. These offences carry maximum penalities of 7 and 10 years imprisonmnt, respectively.

5. The alleged offenders have also been charged with offences under the Public Order (Protection of Persons and Property) Act 1971. These offence carry penalties of fines or imprisonment of up to three years.

6. Charges have also been brought under the Crimes Act 1900 for assault and actual bodily harm. The charges carry penalties of imprisonment of up to five years.

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* For the report on the incident received from the Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran, see No. 10 below.

7. In addition, the Australian Government has accepted its obligation to pay appropriate compensation for damage to the Embassy and its property.

8. Security protection for the Embassy has been increased. The Government has also reviewed and revised the existing plans and arrangements regarding the security for foreign diplomatic and consular representations in Australia.

2. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 6/

[Original: English]

[9 July 1992]

1. The protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions is guaranteed by the competent Austrian authorities and the security measures are constantly being adapted to meet particular dangers.

2. As to the incidents reported by Turkey with reference to General Assembly resolution 45/39,* the Austrian authorities have reacted promptly and forcefully:

(a) On 13 July 1991, 30 to 50 Kurdish activists threw stones, bags of paint and Molotov cocktails at the Turkish Embassy at Vienna. Nobody was injured. The police officer responsible for the protection of the Embassy intervened immediately and the perpetrators escaped. The incident was investigated without delay, but the perpetrators could not be identified so far;

(b) On 20 July 1991, 13 Turkish nationals threw stones and Molotov cocktails at the Turkish Consulate-General at Salzburg. A Turkish citizen and an Austrian police officer were injured at that occasion. The 13 demonstrators were arrested and brought to court;

(c) On 27 December 1991, unidentified perpetrators threw stones at the Turkish Consulate-General at Bregenz. An immediate search remained without results. The incident was further investigated, but the perpetrators could not be identified so far.

3. The Austrian authorities have spared no effort to protect the official premises of Turkish missions as well as Turkish diplomats in Austria and have reinforced this protection as a result of the above-mentioned attacks.

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* For the report of the incidents received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey, see No. 16 below.

3. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations addreessed to the Secretary-General 7/

[Original: English]

[30 November 1991]

The Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations, with reference to Notes LA/COD/4 dated 11 July 1991* and LA/COD/4 dated 11 November 1991,* has the honour to transmit herewith the following information provided by the Brazilian Government concerning the reported theft which occurred within the premises of the Consulate-General of Poland at Sao Paulo:

1. Immediately after it was informed by the Embassy of Poland in Brasilia of the reported violation of the premises of the Consulate-General of Poland in Sao Paulo, the Ministry of External Relations of Brazil urged the Secretary of Public Security of the State of Sao Paulo to take all appropriate steps to protect the consular premises and guarantee the safety and security of the consular officers and to conduct investigations of the reported violation and theft, aiming at the arrest of the offender or offenders and the recovery of all stolen property.

2. The Secretary of Public Security of the State of Sao Paulo initiated the investigations and the appropriate legal proceedings (Inquiry No. 5/92, dated 5 July 1991). Despite those measures and the hearings of the consular employees and members of the service staff and other persons, the police authorities of the State of Sao Paulo have so far been unable to identify the perpetrators. The investigations are proceeding and any findings will be duly transmitted to the Ministry of External Relations at Brasilia.

4. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Bulgaria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[27 May 1992]

1. No serious violations of the protection, security and safety of foreign missions and representatives, mentioned in paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987, have been registered in the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria. Over the past year (1991), five instances of

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* Transmitting a report on the incident received from the Permanent Representative of Poland, reproduced in A/INF/46/4, sect. II.B, No. 15.

burglary have been recorded, including three from diplomatic residences and two from offices. All the aforesaid cases are presently under investigation.

2. The local police branches periodically institute practical measures for the prevention of any acts infringing upon the inviolability of the premises with diplomatic status by outfitting the offices and residences of diplomats and other persons enjoying immunity under international law with anti-burglar alarms and security systems, by employing doormen and caretakers for the premises, parking lots, and so forth.

5. Notes verbales from the Permanent Mission of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 8/, 9/

[Original: French]

[25 March 1992]

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations has the honour to transmit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the letter from the Government of Côte d'Ivoire relative to the incident that occurred at the Trade Mission of Poland in Abidjan on 26 January 1991.*

Abidjan, 4 March 1992

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire presents its compliments to the United Nations in New York and, with reference to note verbale No. LA/COD/4 of 11 November 1991 concerning the aggression committed against the Trade Mission of Poland at Abidjan, has the honour to inform it as follows:

2. The Trade Mission of Poland as well as numerous other diplomatic missions against which attacks were made were duly informed of the Ministry's approaches to the competent Ivorian authorities with a view on the one hand to locating the persons responsible for these acts and on the other hand to eliminating this form of gang activity, which the Government condemned in the strongest possible terms.

3. In addition, the Ministry invited the diplomatic missions, by note verbale No. 174/AE/SG-2 of 10 July 1991,** to take preventive measures.

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* For the report on the incident received from the Permanent Representative of Poland, see A/INF/46/4, sect. II.B, No. 15.

** Reproduced below.

4. As of now, the attacks against diplomatic missions have ceased following the dismantling of the criminal network, most of whose members hve been imprisoned.

5. Moreover, it is important to emphasize the correlation between delinquency and the economic crisis.

6. The rise in the unemployment rate has exposed the town of Abidjan to a resurgence of crime. Studies conducted in this field have shown that the gang members are recruited primarily from among the immigrants coming from neighbouring countries who have been condemned by the crisis to idleness and total destitution for want of jobs.

7. Under these circumstances the Government cannot hope to suppress gang activity other than by overcoming the economic crisis as rapidly as possible.

8. In this respect, the many-sided aid of organizations, including the United Nations, is essential, inter alia to promote fair prices for primary commodities, a greater volume of international financial assistance and an easing of the terms of repayment of the external debt.

9. This is a matter of aiding not only Côte d'Ivoire, but also all the neighbouring countries, through 4 milion immigrants, or around 40 per cent of the population of Côte d'Ivoire.

[Original: French]

[21 April 1992]

The Permanent Mission of Côte d'Ivoire to the United Nations has the honour to transmit to the Secretary-General of the United Nations the enclosed note from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire in connection with the incident that occurred at the Trade Mission of Poland in Abidjan on 26 January 1991.

Abidjan, 10 July 1991

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire presents its compliments to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and, further to the meeting held on 5 July 1991 between the Office of the Diplomatic Corps and representatives of the Ministry, has the honour to state the following:

2. With a view to curbing the wave of attacks to which, unfortunately, diplomatic missions and their members continue to be subjected, the Ivorian Government proposes the following protective measures:

I. Individual security measures

Each diplomatic mission should obtain materials that can afford the mission a first line of protection, namely:

Security locks and bars for windows and doors;

Enclosures 2.5 m high topped with metal spikes;

Guard booths inside the enclosures equipped with alarm systems;

Guards and watchdogs;

Mission staff and drivers should be made familiar with basic security measures (varying routines, monitoring moving and parked vehicles);

Local staff should be registered with the police and their police records should be obtained;

Volumetric burglar-alarm systems (light/sound, infrared camera) should be installed.

II. The Ivorian Government will ensure the security of diplomatic missions by means of:

Patrolling: Mobile patrols of two or three police officers will drive in front of diplomatic missions at regular times following a pre-established itinerary;

A special radio channel will be assigned to diplomaic missions to provide a permanent link with the PC MUROS communications coordinator on the security staff at the headquarters of the Ministry of Security and the Interior;

Until such time as new communications links between the police and diplomatic missions are established, the No. 111 telephone line can be used when necessary.

3. It should be noted in this connection that four police vehicles have been providing patrol coverage of the diplomatic missions in the Cocody-Deux Plateaux-Riviéra area since 21 June 1991.

4. In addition, diplomatic missions that have not yet provided the Ministry with information regarding their layouts as well as chancellery and residence telephone numbers and street addresses are requested to do so as soon as possible.

5. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire takes this opportunity to convey to the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps the renewed assurances of its highest consideration.

6. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Finland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English]

[29 June 1992]

Finland has no violations of the kind referred to in paragraph 9 (a) of General Assembly resolution 45/39 to report for the 12 months preceding the date of this note.

7. Notes verbales from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 10/, 11/, 12/

[Original: English]

[16 October 1991]

The Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 26 June 1991,* has the honour to communicate the following:

1. On 5 and 6 April 1991, various groups organized demonstrations in front of the Turkish Consulate-General at Hamburg. On 6 April 1991, stones were aimed at the consular building, causing material damage.

2. The investigations are continuing. Compensation for the damages sustained in the amount of approximately 700 deutsche mark have been paid ex gratia to the Republic of Turkey by the Federal Republic of Germany.

[Original: English]

[4 March 1992]

The Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 10 January 1992,** has the honour to communicate the following:

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* Transmitting a report on the incident received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey, reproduced in A/INF/46/4, sect. II.B, No. 19.

** Transmitting a report on the incidents received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey, reproduced below.

1. During the period from 11 July to 9 August 1991, various groups organized demonstrations in front of the Embassy and of several consular offices of the Republic of Turkey in Germany. In some instances, the resultant material damage was considerable.

2. Compensation for the damages sustained totalling approximately 70,000 deutsche mark has been paid ex gratia by Germany to the Republic of Turkey.

3. Pursuant to the principle of mandatory prosecution (Legalitatsprinzip) in force in Germany, the competent authorities are obligated to prosecute. The investigations are continuing.

4. The Federal Government is in continuous close contact with the security agencies in order to guarantee an effective protection of the diplomatic missions and consular offices in Germany.

[Original: English]

[11 June 1992]

The Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 4 May 1992,* has the honour to communicate the following:

1. On 5 April 1992, groups of People's Mujahedeen committed violent assaults against the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Bonn and its Consulates-General in Hamburg and Munich, causing considerable material damage.

2. The Federal Republic of Germany has volunteered to compensate the Islamic Republic of Iran for the evident damage by way of an ex gratia payment, pursuant to the rules of reciprocity. The exact extent of the damages is presently being established by experts.

3. The competent judicial authorities have initiated criminal investigations against the perpetrators. These investigations are continuing. The Secretariat will be apprised of their outcome in due course.

4. The German authorities in charge of security have taken due precautions to prevent a recurrence of such attacks against facilities of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Germany.

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* Transmitting a report on the incidents received from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, reproduced below.

8. Notes verbales from the Permanent Mission and the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 13/, 14/

[Original: English]

[14 October 1991]

1. On 7 October 1991, at 9.06 p.m., on Naïades Street No. 4, Pangrati, Athens, Mr. Cetin Görgü, Turkish citizen, born at Ankara in 1963, Cultural Attaché of the Turkish Embassy at Athens, was shot and killed by two unknown men. The victim lived in Athens, Naïades Street No. 2. At the time of the incident, the late Mr. Cetin Görgü was sitting in his car (plates CD 3653, owned by the Turkish Embassy in Athens) about to drive to his office.

2. It was found that the victim bore six injuries, caused by a firearm. One of them penetrated throughout his body. The Police collected five firearm cartridges of 0.45 mm and one projectile of a respective cartridge. The gunshots were fired from the left side of the victim through the glass of the left front door of the car.

3. From the subsequent autopsy it appears that the victim died instantaneously. Four bullets were removed from his body.

4. The two unknown perpetrators fled immediately after the murder. Witnesses describe them as between 30 and 35 years old, approximately 1.65 m tall, with straight, shining black hair. The police authorities started a search in order to uncover the perpetrators and continue to investigate the matter.

5. The "Revolutionary Organization 17 November" sent a two-page proclamation to the Athens daily Eleftherotypia, assuming the responsibility of the assassination.

6. On the very day of the assassination, the President of the Republic, Mr. Konstantinos Karamanlis, condemned the abominable act and sent a message of condolences to the President of Turkey, Mr. Turgut Özal. The Prime Minister, Mr. Konstantinos Mitsotakis, in his statement also condemned the act and sent a letter of condolences to the Prime Minister of Turkey, Mr. Mesut Yilmaz. The Foreign Minister, Mr. Andonis Samaras, visited the Turkish Embassy in Athens to present personally his condolences. Mr. Samaras also sent a letter to the Foreign Minister of Turkey, Mr. Safa Giray, expressing his condolences.

[Original: English]

[16 June 1992]

The Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4, dated 11 May 1992,* has the honour to bring to his attention the following:

1. On 16 July 1991, at about 8.30 a.m., a service car register with the Turkish Embassy in Athens was damaged by an explosion of a bomb detonated through a remote-control device from a car parked along the curb of a road in the Psychico area of Athens. The three persons on the armoured vehicle of the Turkish Embassy, namely: (a) Mr. Beniz Bouloukbasi, Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Turkish Embassy; (b) Ms. Ayse Nilgun Kegeci, Attaché of the Turkish Embassy and (c) Mr. Adil Yildirim, driver of the Embassy, along with another Greek woman, who happened to pass by at the time, were injured and carried immediately to the State General Hospital of Athens. The explosion also damaged 11 other vehicles parked in the vicinity and caused minor damages to several houses located in the area.

2. The police found that the trunk of another vehicle, parked at the point where the attempt took place, was trapped with 25 kilograms of explosive material. This vehicle was completely damaged and its pieces blown to a distance of 200 m. It was also determined that a remote-control device had been used for the explosion. The vehicle with the explosives was stolen several days prior to the incident and its plates were false.

3. The perpetrators fled the area on another vehicle, whose plates were equally false.

4. An underground Group, calling itself "Revolutionary Organization 17 November" assumed the responsibility of the explosion by proclamation sent to an Athens daily.

5. On 21 July 1991, two officers of the Turkish Police, Mr. Eyup Kugukdemir and Mr. Yakup Kizilkaya, came to Greece and were given information about the incident by their Greek colleagues. The Turkish officers also took part in various meetings held in the Athens Police Headquarters, on 22 and 24 July 1991.

6. Investigations about the perpetrators of the explosion have been to date inconclusive. The Athens police continue to investigate the case.

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* Transmitting a report on the incidents received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey, reproduced below.

7. On 16 January 1992, the Athens police carried out an inspection in an Athens apartment rented by four Turkish citizens, all of Kurdish origin. The inspection was carried out after a search warrant had been issued by the Justice Department and aimed at finding evidence for criminal acts committed in Greece by the suspects in question (possession of counterfeit passports, illegal possession of firearms, and so on).

8. After a fingerprint examination, it was determined that one of the arrested suspects was the perpetrator of another incident that took place against the Consulate-General of Turkey at Athens.

9. Specifically, it was found out that on 18 July 1991, and at 12.20 a.m., the person in question threw three "Molotov cocktails" (bottles full of gasoline, wrapped with Turkish newspapers) into the building of the Turkish Consulate-General at Athens. Two of the bombs did not explode, later to be found in the front yard of the Consulate, whereas the third did explode in the balcony of the buildinbg, thus causing only minor damage.

10. On 17 January 1992, the three persons in question were brought before the Public Prosecutor, who, after having received their testimonies and with the consent of the Magistrate of Athens, ordered their incarceration in the Korydallos State Prison, pending trial.

11. As regards the assassination of the Deputy Press Counsellor of the Turkish Embassy in Athen, Mr. Cetin Görgü, which took place at Athens on 7 October 1991, about which this Permanent Mission has already informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations (note No. 6187.1/64/2923, dated 14 October 1991), the Athens police are still investigating the case. Any progress on the matter will be promptly reported to the Secretary-General.

9. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Hungary to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 15/

[Original: English]

[12 February 1992]

1. On 19 December 1991 at 1730 hours, H.E. Mr. Bedrettin Tunabas, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the Republic of Hungary, was attacked by an unknown assailant in Budapest, near the Ambassador's residence.

2. The assailant fired six shots from a 7.65-mm pistol at close range at the Ambassador's slowly moving car. At the time of the attack, the Ambassador was driven in the Embassy's bullet-proof armoured car by the Hungarian driver of the Embassy and was accompanied by Mr. Murat Karduz, attaché of the Embassy. All shots fired hit the car, but nobody in the car sustained injury.

3. The assailant fled the scene of the attack on foot, then - most probably - by car. Immediate police action was unable to seize the assailant after the attack.

4. The competent authorities of the Republic of Hungary have initiated an investigation to apprehend the assailant(s). Simultaneously, all diplomatic premises of Turkey in Hungary have received increased police protection.

5. On 20 December 1991 in Paris, the French news agency Agence France-Presse received a telephone call in which an unidentified person, speaking in English, claimed responsibility for the attack in the name of L'ASALA, an organization of Armenian origin.

6. The competent Hungarian authorities duly notified all foreign and international agencies of the incident and would do so should new developments arise in the course of the investigation. Accordingly, the Republic of Hungary will continue to honour its commitments under the relevant General Assembly resolutions and will provide all necessary information to the United Nations.

## 10. Notes verbales from the Permanent Representative and the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 16/, 17/, 18/, 19/

[Original: English]

[27 March 1991]

1. On 23 April 1991, a group of four citizens of the regime of occupied Palestine, while attempting to plant devices for eavesdropping of telephone lines of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran at Nicosia, were arrested by the Cyprus Police and were tried by a Cyprus court at a later date.

2. On 5 October 1991, a group attacked the premises of the Cultural Centre of the Islamic Republic of Iran at Peshawar, Pakistan, causing some damage to the premises and interior of the building. They left the scene when the local police intervened.

[Original: English]

[23 April 1992]

1. On Sunday, 5 April 1992, in a pre-planned and coordinated action, Diplomatic and Consular Missions of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Europe, America and Australia were attacked by members of a terrorist organization headquartered in Iraq. The intruders ransacked the missions, caused rampant destruction in them and took a number of embassy personnel as hostages, injuring some of them.

2. Details of the above-mentioned terrorist attacks on the Iranian missions are enclosed.

New York

3. At 1.37 p.m. on 5 April 1992, a group of five persons attacked the office of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, occupied it for two hours, took three persons as hostages, injured one of them, ransacked the Mission and equipment inside, caused extensive damage to the interior of the Mission. The intruders were arrested by the New York Police.

Canberra

4. On 6 April 1992, a group of 20 persons attacked the office of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, set it ablaze, injured severely three Embassy personnel, inflicted extensive damage to the premises as well as to the interior, and plundered a large quantity of the movable property of the Embassy. Twelve intruders were apprehended by the Police.

Ottawa

5. On 5 April 1992, a group of 50 armed persons attacked the office of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, injured the Ambassador, an embassy personnel and, a visitor, caused extensive damage to the premises and to the interior, destroyed the movable property of the Embassy in a large quantity, and stole a considerable number of official documents and blank passports. Twenty intruders were arrested by the Police.

Stockholm

6. On 5 April 1992, a group of 50 armed persons, attacked the office of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as the residence of the Ambassador, and set them ablaze. The premises and almost all property of the Embassy and the residence of the Ambassador and five cars were destroyed as a consequence of severe fire that lasted several hours. An Iranian diplomat was injured in the attack. Fifteen intruders were arrested by the Police.

Oslo

7. On 5 April 1992, a group attacked the premises of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, caused a lot of damage to the premises and to the interior of the Embassy, and injured one Iranian diplomat.

The Hague

8. At 3.30 p.m. on 5 April 1992, a group attacked the office of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, causing extensive damage to the premises and to the interior of the Embassy and some official documents were destroyed by the intruders. Thirty-five persons were apprehended by the Police.

Paris

9. At 4 p.m. on 5 April 1992, a group of 50 persons held demonstrations in front of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. A few persons entered into the premises of the Embassy, inflicted some damage on it. Simultaneously, the car carrying the Ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran was attacked by the same group. Some of the intruders were arrested by the Police.

London

10. On 5 April 1992, a group of 50 persons held demonstrations in front of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Windows were broken by the stones thrown by the demonstrators. Six demonstrators were apprehended by the Police.

Bern

11. On 5 April 1992, a group of 40 persons attacked the office of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, inflicted a lot of damage to the premises and to the interior, and destroyed a large number of official documents of the Embassy.

Bonn

12. At 3 p.m. on 5 April 1992, while a group of 50 persons held demonstrations outside the Embassy another group of 40 armed persons attacked the office of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, and occupied it for two and a half hours, inflicted a lot of damage to the premises and to the interior of the Embassy, stole some official documents and stabbed and injured a number of Embassy personnel.

Munich, Germany

13. On 5 April 1992, a few incendiary bombs were thrown towards the office of the Consulate-General of the Islamic Republic of Iran, caused fire and inflicted extensive damage to the premises as well as to the interior of the office of the Consulate-General.

Hamburg, Germany

14. On 5 April 1992, a group of 30 armed persons attacked the Consulate-General of the Islamic Republic of Iran, stabbed and injured the janitor, threw incendiary bombs towards the premises of the Consulate-General, causing widespread fire and inflicted extensive damage to the premises as well as to the interior of the office of the Consulate-General.

[Original: English]

[29 April 1992]

1. At 9 a.m. on 23 December 1991, a member of the terrorist organization headquartered at Baghdad, attacked two Iranian diplomats at the Andoless Square in Baghdad, shot and injured severely one of them, who was hospitalized.

2. On 20 March 1992, a group of four persons, members of the above-mentioned organization, attacked the car carrying two Iranian diplomats in Baghdad, causing some damage to it.

[Original: English]

[9 June 1992]

At 1.15 p.m. on Friday, 15 May 1992, a number of people held a demonstration in front of the premises of the Consulate-General of the Islamic Republic of Iran at Istanbul; windows of the building were broken by the stones thrown by the demonstrators. Then the demonstrators entered the first floor of the building and caused some damage to its interior.

## 11. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 20/

[Original: Arabic]

[14 January 1992]

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Iraq to the United Nations has the honour to submit herewith the reply to the note dated LA/COD/4 and its annex, the report from the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations,* concerning the incidents at the Embassy of Sweden in Kuwait during the period following the events of August 1991.

1. The incidents at the Swedish Embassy in Kuwait during the period mentioned in the above-mentioned note of the Secretary-General of the United Nations was simply the result of an emergency situation and happened because of the existence of armed conflict and irregular circumstances at the time in question. This led the Iraqi authorities present in Kuwait at the time to request that members of diplomatic missions operating there, including the Swedish Embassy, to leave for their own protection and to prevent any injury to them. Great efforts were made to facilitate their transfer to Baghdad, in extremely difficult and complex circumstances. We believe that the matter was closed with Iraq's departure from Kuwait.

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* See A/INF/46/4, sect. II.B, No. 17.

2. With regard to the second incident referred to in the Swedish note, which relates to the aggression to which the Iraqi Embassy at Stockholm was exposed and the accompanying incidents, we state that the Swedish authorities were unable to take all appropriate measures to protect the premises of the Iraqi Embassy from the attempt of hostile elements to storm it, damage the Embassy building and impair its dignity and security, contrary to article 22, paragraph 2, of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations.

3. It was established during the official inquiry at the time that, as stated in the note of the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations, the demonstrators disarmed two security guards posted in front of the Embassy and also threw stones and Molotov cocktails at the Embassy building, broke windows and tried to force the front doors of the Embassy, in an attempt to occupy it, before the attack was halted by the Swedish Police, who arrived late at the scene and did not take the obligatory measures to protect the Iraqi diplomatic mission against riotous acts of aggression. This failure caused great damage and the breaking of a number of windows, in addition to the outbreak of fire in one part of the building.

4. With regard to the allegations of shooting by members of the Iraqi Embassy, these are merely suspicions and are unsubstantiated. If we take the facts into consideration, we can only reaffirm that the members of the Embassy were victims of attacks by rioters and that, in view of the remissness of the Swedish authorities, they were unable to defend the Embassy building or themselves, since they were exposed to great danger, for which the Swedish authorities bear the responsibility.

## 12. Note verbale from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 21/

[Original: English]

[1 June 1992]

1. On 23 September 1991, four grenades were thrown into the courtyard of the Israeli Embassy at Addis Ababa. The explosion caused damage; no casualties were reported.

2. On 7 March 1992, a bomb exploded in the car of a staff member of the Israeli Embassy at Ankara. As a result, the Israeli diplomat was killed.

3. On 17 March 1992, there was an explosion in front of the Israeli Embassy at Buenos Aires. The explosion caused the death of 28 people, including eight diplomats and staff members and hundreds of casualties.

13. Notes verbales from the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 22/, 23/

[Original: English]

[20 February 1992]

The Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note No. LA/COD/4 of 15 January 1992,* has the honour to inform him that the Government of the Netherlands wishes to report action taken in response to the incidents that took place at the Turkish Consulate-General in the city of Deventer on 12 July 1991, and at the Turkish Consulate-General in the city of Rotterdam on 15 July 1991.

1. The Deventer Municipal Police, after being notified by the Turkish Consulate-General that a demonstration was taking place in front of the Consulate, responded immediately. Upon arrival the Police dispersed the crowd and arrested six people, charging them with public violence against persons and goods. One of the alleged offenders was charged with physical assault against a person and/or severe maltreatment. One alleged offender was charged with resisting arrest. Another alleged offender was arrested on 18 July 1991. The cases of the alleged offenders were brought to Court; the sitting of the Court was adjourned until 27 May 1992 in order to allow time for further inquiries by the examining magistrate. The Police has increased security measures, the Consulate is now kept under permanent observation and the immediate availability of police officers to take care of unreported demonstrations has been assured. As to the damage to the Consulate, the broken window has been replaced and the stains of paint have been removed.

2. At the incident at the Turkish Consulate-General in the city of Rotterdam on 15 July 1991, some Molotov cocktails were used which were found unexploded in the garden of the Consulate. No damage was caused. Although the Consulate was and is under permanent observation by the Rotterdam Municipal Police, this incident was not noted immediately. No arrests could be made. The observation procedures have been intensified, including the installation of a camera observation system.

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* Transmitting a report on the incidents received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey, reproduced below.

[Original: English]

[12 May 1992]

1. With reference to the report by the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations dated 23 April 1992,* the Netherlands has the honour to inform that immediately after the attack of a group of persons against the office of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran at The Hague, measures were taken in order to enable the Embassy to continue to function. The Netherlands Government has furthermore declared that those damages sustained that are not covered by insurances will be paid ex gratia by the Netherlands to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

2. The persons responsible for the damage caused to the premises and the interior of the Embassy are being prosecuted.

## 14. Notes verbales from the Permanent Representative and the Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 24/, 25/, 26/

[Original: English]

[10 February 1992]

The Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note of 10 January 1992 (LA/COD/4) regarding the report dated 17 December 1991 from the Permanent Mission of Turkey** in accordance with paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 45/39, has the honour to inform the Secretary-General of the following.

1. According to paragraph 65 of the Norwegian Criminal Procedure Act of 22 May 1981, it is the Director of Public Prosecutions who decides whether charges shall be brought against persons who allegedly offended a foreign State by attacking the premises of the representatives of this State in Norway, in contravention of paragraph 95 of the Norwegian Penal Code of 22 May 1902.

2. Pursuant to the Director's instructions the Police of Oslo issued optional fines amounting to NKr 7,500 to each of three defendants responsible for the assault on the Turkish Embassy Chancery on 11 July 1991. A claim was also made for the three defendants to compensate the Embassy's damages totalling NKr 24,700. So far, one of the defendants has not accepted his fine, and his case is therefore brought before the City Court of Oslo. The two other defendants have disappeared.

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* Reproduced above.

** Reproduced below.

3. Furthermore, the investigation against 16 persons who were taken into custody after an assault on the Turkish Embassy Chancery on 9 August 1991, was concluded with a recommendation by the Police of Oslo to the Director of Public Prosecutions to issue optional fines to two of them, and to bring charges against another two before the City Court of Oslo.

4. Finally, the police investigations of the assault on the Turkish Embassy Chancery on 8 November 1991 have so far not produced any suspects.

5. Norwegian authorities have taken appropriate steps to protect the Turkish mission in Oslo against any further intrusion or damage.

[Original: English]

[15 May 1992]

The Permanent Representative of Norway to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 4 May 1992* has the honour to state the following:

1. The police investigation of the assault on the Iranian Embassy on 5 April 1992 has now been concluded, and the 12 persons who were taken into custody after the assault to prevent interference with evidence, have been released awaiting trial.

2. The Oslo Police intends to request the Public Prosecutor to bring charges against the offenders for committing acts of violence against representatives of a foreign State in Norway, and for offending a foreign State by intruding into and causing damage to the premises of such representatives, in contravention of paragraph 95 of the General Civil Penal Code of 22 May 1902. According to paragraph 65 of the Norwegian Criminal Procedure Act of 22 May 1981, it is the Director General of Public Prosecution who in the final instance decides whether to prosecute or not in the case of felonies against paragraph 95.

3. The punishment inflicted for felonies under paragraph 95 is fines or detention or imprisonment up to one year.

4. The Norwegian authorities have furthermore taken appropriate steps to protect the Iranian Embassy at Oslo against any further intrusion or damage and is also prepared to compensate the damage caused to the Embassy premises.

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* Transmitting a report on the incident received from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, reproduced above.

[Original: English]

[6 July 1992]

1. Since July 1991 criminal damages to the Turkish Embassy Chancery building in Oslo have been committed on five different occasions, namely on 11 July, 9 August and 8 November 1991 and 12 and 21 March 1992. The assault on 21 March, where the Chancery building was forcibly invaded and the interior of the Chancery completely destroyed, was by far the most serious. The assaults are thought to be a result of Kurdish separatist activities in Norway.

2. On 5 April 1992, a group of 15 persons attacked and entered the premises of the Iranian Embassy at Oslo. The assailants forced their way into the Embassy building, broke windows, destroyed furniture and badly injured a member of the staff of the Embassy. The Mujahidin movement in Iran is thought to be responsible both for the organizing and carrying out of the assault.

## 15. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 27/

[Original: English]

[30 June 1992]

The Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations has the honour, with reference to the Secretary-General's notes verbales LA/COD/4 dated 31 January and 4 May 1992,* to submit the following information in accordance with General Assembly resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987.

1. On Friday, 12 July 1991, the Embassy of Turkey at Stockholm was attacked by some 40 demonstrators of Kurdish origin, residing in Sweden.**

2. At the time, two security guards were posted in front of the Embassy. They contacted their command centre the moment they saw the demonstrators approaching. The first police patrol arrived three minutes later.

3. Before the police arrived, the demonstrators started throwing stones at the Embassy building, breaking several windows. The two security guards alone were not able to halt the attack.

4. The police were not able to identify and apprehend those involved in the attack.

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* Transmitting a report received from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, reproduced above.

** A report on the incident received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey is reproduced below.

5. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs stated that it regarded the incident as regrettable and reimbursed ex gratia reasonable expenses incurred as a result of the damage caused to the Embassy premises.

6. Following the attack on the Embassy, protective measures were intensified.

7. As has been reported by the Turkish Government to the Secretary-General* on 9 August 1991, an incident occurred at the Turkish Tourist Office at Stockholm. Since this office has not been accepted as an integral part of the Embassy of Turkey, no further account of the incident is given in the present context.

8. On Sunday, 22 March 1992, the Embassy of Turkey in Stockholm was attacked by some 150 demonstrators of Kurdish origin. At the time, the Embassy was protected by four security guards, one riot squad consisting of five policemen and two police cars with two policemen in each car. Reinforcements arrived within five minutes after the attack had begun and prevented trespassing on the Embassy premises.

9. The Embassy was damaged by about 300 stones thrown by the demonstrators and a dozen windows were broken.

10. The police apprehended 92 persons in connection with the incident, among them 17 women and 23 children. After questioning, the women and children were released. Five persons involved in the attack were arrested and two were subsequently detained. The said detained persons were later released, pending presentation of the result of further criminal investigation and the institution of prosecution proceedings. The criminal investigation has not yet been completed.

11. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs stated that it regarded the incident as regrettable and reimbursed ex gratia reasonable expenses incurred as a result of the damage caused to the Embassy premises.

12. For a long period of time preceding the attack, the Embassy of Turkey had been continuously kept under 24-hour surveillance by stationary security guards and by mobile police patrols. Following the attack on 22 March, protective measures were further intensified. Eight stationary policemen with two dogs, a mobile police patrol consisting of five men and protective barriers were subsequently employed.

13. On Sunday, 5 April 1992, the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran was attacked by between 30 and 50 Mujahidin sympathizers, who were persons residing in Sweden.

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* The report received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey is reproduced below.

14. At the time, two security guards were posted in front of the Embassy. They were joined by two policemen arriving on the spot. As they saw a group of people approaching, they immediately informed the police operating centre, asking for reinforcements.

15. The security guards and the policemen were not able to stop the approaching crowd, who broke the barriers, forced their way into the Embassy grounds and threw stones and so-called Molotov cocktails at the Embassy building and through its windows. They also broke open the front door of the chancellery, set fire to the residence, the upper floor of the main building, and to an adjoining building.

16. Reinforcements arrived within five minutes after the attack had begun. However, by then the perpetrators had left the Embassy area.

17. The Ambassador's wife and two small children as well as an attaché who was temporarily serving at the Embassy were taken to the hospital for examination. They were able to leave the hospital the same evening.

18. Private goods belonging to the Ambassador and his family and to two other members of the staff were destroyed by smoke and fire. The residence and the adjoining building were destroyed by fire. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs arranged temporary accommodation for the Ambassador and his family and for the staff who were residing at the Embassy.

19. Neither the security guards and policemen who were present at the time the attack started, nor the Embassy staff, were able to point out any of the persons detained. The said temporary member of the staff was in the Embassy grounds at the time of the attack. However, he was not able to identify any of the 15 to 20 persons he had observed breaking into the Embassy grounds, nor could he identify any of the five to six persons who had subsequently assaulted him.

20. Following the attack, the police apprehended 24 persons. After questioning, eight persons were released and 16 were detained. After a week, conclusive evidence had not been presented as a result of the further investigation and 12 more persons were released. Four persons were retained in detention, three of them had been apprehended just outside the Embassy barriers. The fourth person confessed to grave breach of domiciliary peace but denied causing damage to the Embassy. All those detained were prosecuted for grave breach of domiciliary peace. Three were sentenced to imprisonment (one for six months and two for four months each) and a fourth person was given a conditional sentence with a duty to undergo medical examination.

21. The Swedish Prime Minister strongly condemned the attack against the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran and stated that criminal outrages of this nature were to be repudiated. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs stated that it regarded the incident as regrettable and reimbursed, ex gratia, all reasonable costs not covered by insurance, incurred as a result of the damage caused to the Embassy.

22. Following the attack, protective measures in respect of the Mission were intensified.

16. Notes verbales from the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 28/, 29/, 30/, 31/

[Original: English]

[17 December 1991]

ATTACKS AGAINST TURKISH MISSIONS ABROAD

In France

1. On 14 July, a group of 40 people gathered in front of the Consulate-General of Turkey and threw Molotov cocktails at the building. One demonstrator was apprehended.

2. On 15 July, a 35- to 40-strong Dev-Sol group threw stones at the Chancery building of the Turkish Embassy in Paris. Extensive damage was caused on the glass frontage. The French Police remained non-responsive.

3. On 18 July, the Consulate-General of Turkey in Strasbourg was attacked with Molotov cocktails and other incendiary explosives. The main entrance door was burned and windows were broken. A bomb placed on a banner hung across from the building was detonated by the local police.

In Germany

4. On 11 July, a 50- to 60-strong PKK group threw stones at the Turkish Consulate-General at Cologne and broke several windows. The group painted graffiti on the walls and chanted slogans. Eight were observed to be apprehended by the police, which arrived on the spot in 15 minutes.

5. On 13 July, an extreme-leftist group of 25 to 30 persons threw stones and red paint at the Turkish Consulate-General in Berlin and chanted slogans.

6. On 13 July, a demonstration notified to the Turkish Consulate-General in Dusseldorf by local authorities a few hours before was staged by a separatist group of 100 persons. The group chanted slogans in front of the Consulate-General premises, hung banners and threw stones and paint bags.

7. On 13 July, a 40- to 45-strong group, which included a few German youth as well, demonstrated in front of the Turkish Consulate-General at Karlsruhe. The local police had notified the Consulate of the demonstration on 12 July. PKK slogans were chanted. The group threw stones at the building and kicked and slammed the main door but was unable to force itself in.

8. On 13 July, about two hours prior to a demonstration planned in the city centre, a 15- to 20-strong group chanted slogans in front of the Turkish Consulate-General in Nurnberg, threw stones at the building and dispersed immediately. Six windows were broken on the first and second floors.

9. In the morning of 13 July, about 30 demonstrators chanted separatist slogans in front of the Consulate-General of Turkey in Stuttgart and threw stones at the Chancery building. Windows on the front side were broken. Three cars, one of which belonged to a Consulate member, parked in the vicinity were damaged. Some demonstrators were observed to be taken away by the police.

10. At Munich, on 13 July, about 30 persons demonstrated on the street where the Office of the Labour Attaché to the Consulate-General of Turkey is located. The demonstrators threw stones at the windows, burned wood chips on the street and dispersed quickly. The police conducted a precautionary bomb search in the building where the Attaché's Office is located.

11. On 13 July, a 60- to 70-strong group chanted slogans against Turkey in front of the Consulate-General of Turkey in Hamburg and distributed leaflets and burned a Turkish flag. The group, kept at 10 metres from the Consulate premises by the police, threw stones and red paint. The group resisted police attempts to remove the group away from the Consulate premises and one demonstrator was observed to be taken away.

12. On 14 July, a 15-strong group crossed the police barrier and threw Molotov cocktails and stones at the Consulate-General of Turkey at Hamburg. Material damage was caused. The Hamburg Criminal Police notified the Consulate-General that the incident was claimed by Dev-Sol.

13. On 16 July, a 35- to 40-strong group demonstrated across the street from the Consulate-General of Turkey at Dusseldorf. At the end of the demonstration, the group ran across the street towards the Consulate-General while the police watched and threw about 30 eggs at the building before dispersing.

14. On 20 July, a Molotov cocktail was thrown at a basement window of the Consulate-General of Turkey at Stuttgart. The plastic shutter of the window was burned down by the exploding bottle.

15. On 20 July, a demonstration was staged without permission in front of the Frankfurt Consulate-General by a 100-strong ERNK group. The demonstrators burned one Turkish and one American flag and then dispersed.

16. On 8 August, at 1200 hours, a group of 35 to 40 persons demonstrated in front of the Consulate-General of Turkey at Essen. Slogans were chanted against Turkey and leaflets were distributed. The group also burned a Turkish flag.

17. On 9 August, at around 2100 hours, unidentified persons threw stones and Molotov cocktails at the Consulate-General of Turkey at Karlsruhe. Windows were broken and curtains were burned. The police is known to have apprehended one of the attackers.

18. On 9 August, at about 1015 hours, a group of 100 persons occupied the Chancery garden of the Consulate-General of Turkey in Hamburg. Following notification, the police took the group out of the garden and moved it about 35 metres away.

19. On 9 August, at about 1120 hours, a 60- to 70-strong group started chanting slogans in front of the Turkish Embassy at Bonn. The police prevented the group from throwing stones at the Embassy building. One demonstrator, who was able to enter the Embassy garden in the back to cut the rope on a flag-pole, was apprehended and taken away.

In Austria

20. On 13 July, about 50 demonstrators threw Molotov cocktails at the Turkish Embassy building in Vienna. The bottles did not explode. The demonstrators also threw stones and paint. The group ran away upon the arrival of the police. shock-resistant windows on the first floor were broken. The facade of building and the main entry door were stained by the paint. The demonstrators left behind some leaflets.

21. On 20 July, at about 1000 hours, a group of 10 to 12 persons held a demonstration in front of the Consulate-General of Turkey at Salzburg. The demonstrators chanted slogans against Turkey and threw stones and an unlit Molotov cocktail at the Consulate building. No damage was caused. Police interference prevented further incidents and 10 demonstrators were apprehended.

In the United Kingdom

22. On 12 July, a 40-strong Kurdish separatist group occupied the Turkish Embassy in London. The alarm was set off and the Embassy personnel on the ground floor were evacuated through the basement to the annex building in the back and eventually out to the street. An Embassy security officer, Mr. Kenan Çakir, tried to resist against the occupants; but he was overpowered, taken captive and released at the end of the incident. One policeman arrived at the scene of the incident five minutes after the alarm. Unable to control the occupation, the policeman left the scene. About 10 or 15 minutes after the start of the incident, small groups of policemen arrived on the scene. The police were eventually able to manage control over the area around the Embassy at about 1130 hours. Furniture, fixtures and documentation on the ground floor were badly damaged.

23. On 19 July, a Greek-Cypriot group of about 250 persons demonstrated in front of the Turkish Embassy. The demonstration lasted through the night until the next morning. The demonstrators chanted slogans against Turkey, hung up banners, and threw four or five salvos of stones at the Embassy building. One demonstrator, who was able to jump on the Embassy balcony on

the second floor from the balcony of the adjoining building, took the Turkish flag off from its mast and was later apprehended by the police.

In Sweden

24. On 12 July, a 25- to 30-strong group suddenly showed up in front of the Turkish Embassy and threw stones at the building.

25. On 9 August, the Office of Tourism Counsellor attached to the Embassy was attacked at 1130 hours. The assailants destroyed the display window and started a fire by throwing Molotov cocktails inside the building. The fire was extinguished by a fire squad. The waiting room was damaged beyond repair. According to unconfirmed reports, five people were arrested in connection with the incident.

In Switzerland

26. On 13 July, a 60- to 80-strong group of extreme leftist and Kurdish separatist organizations demonstrated in front of the Turkish Embassy at Bern for 10 minutes. A group of demonstrators forced the two main entrance gates and tried to sneak into the building. They threw stones at the Embassy building, burned the Turkish flag they had brought along and chanted slogans. Following the first assault, a small group came in front of the Chancery building and started to force the entrance door. According to information obtained from the local authorities, two people were apprehended and the demonstration was initially contained with gas, then with plastic bullets. Later on, the examination around the Chancery building revealed that the assailants caused minor damage to the wire fences of the adjoining Brazilian Embassy residence while attempting to force their way into the Turkish Embassy building by stepping on the fences. Damage was made to our Embassy building.

27. On 14 July, the same Embassy was attacked for the second time by a group of 60 people. The assailants broke the iron gate and entered the garden, caused damage outside the building, set fire in the building with burning tires and Molotov cocktails and threw paint on various spots.

28. On 13 July, a Kurdish separatist group of about 150 persons demonstrated in front of the Consulate-General of Turkey in Zurich. They threw stones at the windows, made their way into the building by breaking down the glass security door and the shutters but could not pass through the second door. The demonstrators dispersed before the arrival of the police. Later on, a second Kurdish separatist group came in front of the Consulate-General and engaged in chanting slogans, hanging up posters, throwing stones and painting graffiti. They then dispersed, abiding by the delay the police had granted them. Substantial damage was caused during the incident.

29. On the night of 18 July, arson was attempted by separatist groups at the premises of the Culture and Tourism Attaché of the Consulate-General of Turkey at Zurich by spilling gasoline underneath the door. The fire flowed along a path and then was extinguished. Certain windows were observed to have cracked as a result of the fire.

In Norway

30. On 11 July, a 30- to 40-strong group forced their way into the garden of the Turkish Embassy at Oslo, chanted slogans and broke the windows with the stones they had brought along. It was observed that three of the demonstrators were apprehended.

31. On 9 August, around 1000 hours, about 20 to 25 persons staged an unauthorized demonstration in front of the Turkish Embassy Chancery building at Oslo. Two Molotov cocktails were thrown by a few assailants who managed to enter the gardens of the adjoining buildings despite effective security measures taken by the police. A few windows broke and a small fire started on the façade of the building. Some of the assailants were taken into custody by the police.

In Greece

32. On 16 July, the service car of the Turkish Embassy at Athens exploded by a bomb remotely controlled from a car parked along the curb of the road. As a result of the attack, the service car was completely damaged as well as other cars in the area. Mr. Deniz Bölükbasi, the Chargé d'affaires, Ms. Nilgün Keçeci, the Administrative Attaché and Mr. Adil Yildirim, the driver, were wounded during the incident. The assault was claimed by a terrorist organization called "17 November".

33. On 17 July, three Molotov cocktails were thrown at the Turkish Consulate-General at Athens-Piraeus. No damage occurred, as the Molotov cocktails failed to explode.

In Australia

34. On 15 July, an anti-Turkish demonstration was staged in front of the Turkish Consulate-General at Melbourne by a group of about 50 separatists of Kurdish origin. A Turkish flag was burned and stones and red paint were thrown at the Chancery building. Local security forces prevented the attackers from approaching the building.

In the Netherlands

35. On 12 July, a group of 40 to 50 persons who gathered in the city centre came in front of the Turkish Consulate-General at Deventer to chant slogans and throw the stones and clubs they had with them. Later on, the intervention of the security forces led to a skirmish with the demonstrators that resulted in the wounding of six police officers and four demonstrators, six of whom were observed to be apprehended.

36. On either the night or dawn of 14 July, a Molotov cocktail that was thrown by breaking the entrance gate of the Tourism Counsellor's Office of the Turkish Embassy at The Hague resulted in the burning of the carpet and the damaging of the walls. Dev-Sol claimed the incident through a statement sent to the Netherlands News Agency.

37. On the night of 15 July, two Molotov cocktails were thrown at the garden of the Turkish Consulate-General at Rotterdam. No fire resulted as the glass bottles were thick and, therefore, did not break.

In Denmark

38. On 9 August, at 0400 hours, four Molotov cocktails that were thrown at the Chancery building of the Turkish Embassy at Copenhagen caused minor damage to the building. Three other Molotov cocktails were discovered in the garden of the Chancery. The police immediately intervened and assessed the damages.

[Original: English]

[17 December 1991]

On 7 October 1991, at 2113 hours, Mr. Çetin Görgü, Deputy Press Counsellor of the Turkish Embassy at Athens was shot and killed by two terrorists in the Pangrati area of Athens while he was about to drive to his office. The murder was claimed by the "17 November" organization.*

[Original: English]

[12 March 1992]

1. On 14 February 1991, at approximately 0900 hours, a rocket attack was directed at the automobile of Mr. David Golan, Vice-Consul at the Consulate-General of Israel, while driving with Mrs. Golan on Insirah Street at Bebek, a neighbourhood of Istanbul.

2. The passengers were not hurt. The automobile was lightly damaged.

3. The incident has been reported to the State Prosecutor's Office at Istanbul and the Department of Criminal Affairs and the Department of Antiterrorist Affairs of the Directorate of General Security.

4. The attack was not claimed by any organization.

5. The efforts for identification of those responsible are continuing.

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* The report on the incident previously received from the Permanent Representative of Greece is reproduced above.

[Original: English]

[2 June 1992]

1. A group of 200 PKK militants forced the main gate and entered the front yard of the Turkish Consulate-General at Mainz on 11 March 1992. The attackers then caused extensive material damage in the Chancery.

2. All windows in the Chancery of the Consulate-General and some in the residence were broken. Window frames and doors were damaged, walls were stained with paint and fencing around the front yard was damaged.

3. In the Chancery, the material damage is listed as follows: 10 personal computers, seven printers, nine telephone receivers, eight manual typewriters, one electric typewriter, three passport typewriters, one laminating device for passports, one television receiver, one VCR, six flat closets, eight metal file closets, 11 desks, about 40 chairs, some lamps and illumination devices, an automatic camera which belonged to a German firm and office material like staplers, writing material, and so forth.

4. Damage in the exterior of the building consisted of five of the eight video cameras on the periphery of the building, the cable network of these cameras, three projectors, gate locks and control system, main entrance door to the Chancery, lock of the shatter-proof glass door, glass door of the security office, the intercom system and the exterior doorbells. Furthermore, a portable bullet-proof protection panel has been destroyed and some others have been damaged along with the security office material.

5. Although the local police headquarters was notified immediately and the alarm bell was set off, the police did not arrive on the scene for 15 minutes. Six terrorists were apprehended inside the Chancery building and those in the front yard were put under police control.

### 17. Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 32/

[Original: English]

[13 May 1992]

The Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations, with reference to the Secretary-General's note No. LA/COD/4 of 10 January 1992,* has the honour to communicate the following.

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* Transmitting a report on the incidents received from the Permanent Mission of Turkey, reproduced above in No. 16.

1. On 12 July 1991, a group of 30 to 40 people forced their way into the Turkish Embassy in Belgrave Square, London. Upon the arrival of sufficient police officers the trespassers were contained within the building and arrested. They were subsequently brought before a magistrate's court on 20 March 1992. Three individuals were given conditional discharges, fined £25 to £100 and ordered to pay £50 costs. The rest of those arrested were committed to the Crown Court for trial.

2. On 19 July 1991, a demonstration was staged outside the Turkish Embassy in Belgrave Square by the Federation of Cypriot Refugees in Britain. Approximately 250 people arrived during the day and a further 250 in the evening.

3. The demonstrators remained behind barriers placed outside the Embassy. However, one of them, Andrew Loizou, climbed on to the roof of the Embassy, where he removed the Turkish flag from the flag-pole outside the building and tore it in half. Mr. Loizou was then arrested on the balcony and taken to a police station where he was charged with criminal damage to the Turkish flag.

4. On 5 August 1991, Mr. Loizou appeared at a magistrate's court and was fined £50, plus £25 costs. He was also instructed to pay £60 compensation to the Turkish Embassy.

5. With a view to preventing further incidents of this nature, a Crime Prevention Officer of the Metropolitan Police carried out a full inspection of the Turkish Embassy on 23 July 1991. He made a number of recommendations in a report to the Turkish Embassy on means of improving the security of the building. At present, one police officer is permanently stationed outside the Embassy.

C. Reminders addressed to States directly concerned

| State concerned | Date of transmission of report to State concerned | Date of reminder to State concerned | Date of follow-up report, if any |
|---|---|---|---|
| France (to respond to a report from Turkey) | 24 May 1991 | 14 October 1991 | -- |
| Islamic Republic of Iran (to respond to a report from Turkey) | 24 May 1991 | 14 October 1991 | -- |
| Yemen (to respond to a report from Turkey) | 24 May 1991 | 14 October 1991 | -- |
| Switzerland (to respond to a report from Turkey) | 24 May 1991 | 14 October 1991 | -- |
| Haiti (to respond to a report from the Holy See) | 24 May 1991 | 14 October 1991 | -- |
| Ethiopia (to respond to a report from Israel) | 3 July 1991 | 4 November 1991 | -- |
| Poland (to respond to a report from Israel) | 3 July 1991 | 4 November 1991 | -- |
| Turkey (to respond to a report from Israel) | 3 July 1991 | 4 November 1991 | 12 March 1992 |
| Côte d'Ivoire (to respond to a report from Poland) | 11 July 1991 | 11 November 1991 | 4 March 1992 |
| Brazil (to respond to a report from Poland) | 11 July 1991 | 11 November 1991 | 30 November 1992 |
| Iraq (to respond to a report from Sweden) | 26 July 1991 | 26 November 1991 | 14 January 1992 |
| Iraq (to respond to a report from Norway) | 23 August 1991 | 7 January 1992 | -- |
| Iraq (to respond to a report from the United Kingdom) | 4 October 1991 | 11 February 1992 | -- |

## III. REPORT SUBMITTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PARAGRAPHS 12 AND 10 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTIONS 42/154 AND 45/39, RESPECTIVELY, ON THE STATE, AS AT 13 JULY 1992, OF RATIFICATION OF AND ACCESSIONS TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS OF 1961, THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS OF 1963 AND THE RESPECTIVE OPTIONAL PROTOCOLS THERETO, AS WELL AS THE CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES AGAINST INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PERSONS, INCLUDING DIPLOMATIC AGENTS, OF 1973*

### A. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961

| Participant | Signature | Ratification, accession or succession |
|---|---|---|
| Afghanistan | | 6 Oct. 1965 a/ |
| Albania | 18 Apr. 1961 | 8 Feb. 1988 |
| Algeria | | 14 Apr. 1964 a/ |
| Angola | | 9 Aug. 1990 a/ |
| Argentina | 18 Apr. 1961 | 10 Oct. 1963 |
| Australia | 30 Mar. 1962 | 26 Jan. 1968 |
| Austria | 18 Apr. 1961 | 28 Apr. 1966 |
| Bahamas | | 17 Mar. 1977 b/ |
| Bahrain | | 2 Nov. 1971 a/ |
| Bangladesh | | 13 Jan. 1978 b/ |
| Barbados | | 6 May 1968 b/ |
| Belarus | 18 April 1961 | 14 May 1964 |
| Belgium | 23 Oct. 1961 | 2 May 1968 |
| Benin | | 27 Mar. 1967 a/ |
| Bhutan | | 7 Dec. 1972 a/ |
| Bolivia | | 28 Dec. 1977 a/ |
| Botswana | | 11 Apr. 1969 a/ |
| Brazil | 18 Apr. 1961 | 25 Mar. 1965 |
| Bulgaria | 18 Apr. 1961 | 17 Jan. 1968 |
| Burkina Faso | | 4 May 1987 a/ |
| Burundi | | 1 May 1968 a/ |
| Cambodia | | 31 Aug. 1965 a/ |
| Cameroon | | 4 Mar. 1977 a/ |
| Canada | 5 Feb. 1962 | 26 May 1966 |
| Cape Verde | | 30 July 1979 a/ |
| Central African Republic | 28 Mar. 1962 | 19 Mar. 1973 |
| Chad | | 3 Nov. 1977 a/ |

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* For the text of reservations, declarations or communications accompanying the signatures, ratifications or accessions to the international instruments, see Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.V.4).

| Participant | Signature | Ratification, accession or succession |
|---|---|---|
| Chile | 18 Apr. 1961 | 9 Jan. 1968 |
| China | | 25 Nov. 1975 a/ |
| Colombia | 18 Apr. 1961 | 5 Apr. 1973 |
| Congo | | 11 Mar. 1963 a/ |
| Costa Rica | 14 Feb. 1962 | 9 Nov. 1964 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | 1 Oct. 1962 a/ |
| Cuba | 16 Jan. 1962 | 26 Sept. 1963 |
| Cyprus | | 10 Sept. 1968 a/ |
| Czechoslovakia | 18 Apr. 1961 | 24 May 1963 |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | | 29 Oct. 1980 a/ |
| Denmark | 18 Apr. 1961 | 2 Oct. 1968 |
| Djibouti | | 2 Nov. 1978 a/ |
| Dominica | | 24 Nov. 1987 b/ |
| Dominican Republic | 30 Mar. 1962 | 14 Jan. 1964 |
| Ecuador | 18 Apr. 1961 | 21 Sept. 1964 |
| Egypt | | 9 June 1964 a/ |
| El Salvador | | 9 Dec. 1965 a/ |
| Equatorial Guinea | | 30 Aug. 1976 a/ |
| Estonia | | 21 Oct. 1991 a/ |
| Ethiopia | | 22 Mar. 1979 a/ |
| Fiji | | 21 June 1971 b/ |
| Finland | 20 Oct. 1961 | 9 Dec. 1969 |
| France | 30 Mar. 1962 | 31 Dec. 1970 |
| Gabon | | 2 Apr. 1964 a/ |
| Germany | 18 Apr. 1961 | 11 Nov. 1964 |
| Ghana | 18 Apr. 1961 | 28 June 1962 |
| Greece | 29 Mar. 1962 | 16 July 1970 |
| Guatemala | 18 Apr. 1961 | 1 Oct. 1963 |
| Guinea | | 10 Jan. 1968 a/ |
| Guyana | | 28 Dec. 1972 a/ |
| Haiti | | 2 Feb. 1978 a/ |
| Holy See | 18 Apr. 1961 | 17 Apr. 1964 |
| Honduras | | 13 Feb. 1968 a/ |
| Hungary | 18 Apr. 1961 | 24 Sept. 1965 |
| Iceland | | 18 May 1971 a/ |
| India | | 15 Oct. 1965 a/ |
| Indonesia | | 4 June 1982 a/ |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 27 May 1961 | 3 Feb. 1965 |
| Iraq | 20 Feb. 1962 | 15 Oct. 1963 |
| Ireland | 18 Apr. 1961 | 10 May 1967 |
| Israel | 18 Apr. 1961 | 11 Aug. 1970 |
| Italy | 13 Mar. 1962 | 25 June 1969 |
| Jamaica | | 5 June 1963 a/ |
| Japan | 26 Mar. 1962 | 8 June 1964 |
| Jordan | | 29 July 1971 a/ |
| Kenya | | 1 July 1965 a/ |
| Kiribati | | 2 Apr. 1982 b/ |

| Participant | Signature | Ratification, accession or succession |
|---|---|---|
| Kuwait | | 23 July 1969 a/ |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | | 3 Dec. 1962 a/ |
| Latvia | | 13 Feb. 1992 a/ |
| Lebanon | 18 Apr. 1961 | 16 Mar. 1971 |
| Lesotho | | 26 Nov. 1969 a/ |
| Liberia | 18 Apr. 1961 | 15 May 1962 |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | | 7 June 1977 a/ |
| Liechtenstein | 18 Apr. 1961 | 8 May 1964 |
| Lithuania | | 15 Jan. 1992 a/ |
| Luxembourg | 2 Feb. 1962 | 17 Aug. 1966 |
| Madagascar | | 31 July 1963 a/ |
| Malawi | | 19 May 1965 a/ |
| Malaysia | | 9 Nov. 1965 a/ |
| Mali | | 28 Mar. 1968 a/ |
| Malta | | 7 Mar. 1967 b/ |
| Marshall Islands | | 9 Aug. 1991 a/ |
| Mauritania | | 16 July 1962 a/ |
| Mauritius | | 18 July 1969 b/ |
| Mexico | 18 Apr. 1961 | 16 June 1965 |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | | 29 Apr. 1991 a/ |
| Mongolia | | 5 Jan. 1967 a/ |
| Morocco | | 19 June 1968 a/ |
| Mozambique | | 18 Nov. 1981 a/ |
| Myanmar | | 7 March 1980 a/ |
| Nauru | | 5 May 1978 b/ |
| Nepal | | 28 Sept. 1965 a/ |
| Netherlands | | 7 Sept. 1984 a/ |
| New Zealand | 28 Mar. 1962 | 23 Sept. 1970 |
| Nicaragua | | 31 Oct. 1975 a/ |
| Niger | | 5 Dec. 1962 a/ |
| Nigeria | 31 Mar. 1962 | 19 June 1967 |
| Norway | 18 Apr. 1961 | 24 Oct. 1967 |
| Oman | | 31 May 1974 a/ |
| Pakistan | 29 Mar. 1962 | 29 Mar. 1962 |
| Panama | 18 Apr. 1961 | 4 Dec. 1963 |
| Papua New Guinea | | 4 Dec. 1975 b/ |
| Paraguay | | 23 Dec. 1969 a/ |
| Peru | | 18 Dec. 1968 a/ |
| Philippines | 20 Oct. 1961 | 15 Nov. 1965 |
| Poland | 18 Apr. 1961 | 19 Apr. 1965 |
| Portugal | | 11 Sept. 1968 a/ |
| Qatar | | 6 June 1986 a/ |
| Republic of Korea | 28 Mar. 1962 | 28 Dec. 1970 |
| Romania | 18 Apr. 1961 | 15 Nov. 1968 |
| Russian Federation | 18 Apr. 1961 | 25 Mar. 1964 |
| Rwanda | | 15 Apr. 1964 a/ |
| Saint Lucia | | 27 Aug. 1986 b/ |

| Participant | Signature | Ratification, accession or succession |
|---|---|---|
| Samoa | | 26 Oct. 1987 a/ |
| San Marino | 25 Oct. 1961 | 8 Sept. 1965 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | | 3 May 1983 a/ |
| Saudi Arabia | | 10 Feb. 1981 a/ |
| Senegal | 18 Apr. 1961 | 12 Oct. 1972 |
| Seychelles | | 29 May 1979 a/ |
| Sierra Leone | | 13 Aug. 1962 a/ |
| Slovenia | | 6 July 1992 b/ |
| Somalia | | 29 Mar. 1968 a/ |
| South Africa | 28 Mar. 1962 | 21 Aug. 1989 |
| Spain | | 21 Nov. 1967 a/ |
| Sri Lanka | 18 Apr. 1961 | 2 June 1978 |
| Sudan | | 13 Apr. 1981 a/ |
| Swaziland | | 25 Apr. 1969 a/ |
| Sweden | 18 Apr. 1961 | 21 Mar. 1967 |
| Switzerland | 18 Apr. 1961 | 30 Oct. 1963 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | | 4 Aug. 1978 a/ |
| Thailand | 30 Oct. 1961 | 23 Jan. 1985 |
| Togo | | 27 Nov. 1970 a/ |
| Tonga | | 31 Jan. 1973 b/ |
| Trinidad and Tobago | | 19 Oct. 1965 a/ |
| Tunisia | | 24 Jan. 1968 a/ |
| Turkey | | 6 Mar. 1985 a/ |
| Tuvalu | | 15 Sept. 1982 b/ |
| Uganda | | 15 Apr. 1965 a/ |
| Ukraine | 18 Apr. 1961 | 12 June 1964 |
| United Arab Emirates | | 24 Feb. 1977 a/ |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 11 Dec. 1961 | 1 Sept. 1964 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 27 Feb. 1962 | 5 Nov. 1962 |
| United States of America | 29 June 1961 | 13 Nov. 1972 |
| Uruguay | 18 Apr. 1961 | 10 Mar. 1970 |
| Uzbekistan | | 2 Mar. 1992 a/ |
| Venezuela | 18 Apr. 1961 | 16 Mar. 1965 |
| Viet Nam | | 26 Aug. 1980 a/ |
| Yemen | | 24 Nov. 1976 a/ |
| Yugoslavia | 18 Apr. 1961 | 1 Apr. 1963 |
| Zaire | 18 Apr. 1961 | 19 July 1965 |
| Zambia | | 16 June 1975 b/ |
| Zimbabwe | | 13 May 1991 a/ |

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a/ Accession.

b/ Succession.

B. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1961

| Participant | Signature | Ratification or accession |
|---|---|---|
| Argentina | 25 Oct. 1961 | 10 Oct. 1963 |
| Belgium | | 2 May 1968 a/ |
| Botswana | | 11 Apr. 1969 a/ |
| Cambodia | | 31 Aug. 1965 a/ |
| Central African Republic | 28 Mar. 1962 | 19 Mar. 1973 |
| China b/ | | |
| Denmark | 18 Apr. 1961 | 2 Oct. 1968 |
| Dominican Republic | 30 Mar. 1962 | 14 Jan. 1964 |
| Egypt | | 9 June 1964 a/ |
| Estonia | | 21 Oct. 1991 a/ |
| Finland | 20 Oct. 1961 | 9 Dec. 1969 |
| Gabon | | 2 Apr. 1964 a/ |
| Germany | 28 Mar. 1962 | 11 Nov. 1964 |
| Ghana | 18 Apr. 1961 | |
| Guinea | | 10 Jan. 1968 a/ |
| Iceland | | 18 May 1971 a/ |
| India | | 15 Oct. 1965 a/ |
| Indonesia | | 4 June 1982 a/ |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 27 May 1961 | 3 Feb. 1965 |
| Iraq | 20 Feb. 1962 | 15 Oct. 1963 |
| Italy | 13 Mar. 1962 | 25 June 1969 |
| Kenya | | 1 July 1965 a/ |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | | 3 Dec. 1962 a/ |
| Lebanon | 18 Apr. 1961 | |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | | 7 June 1977 a/ |
| Madagascar | | 31 July 1963 a/ |
| Malawi | | 29 Apr. 1980 a/ |
| Malaysia | | 9 Nov. 1965 a/ |
| Morocco | | 23 Feb. 1977 a/ |
| Myanmar | | 7 Mar. 1980 a/ |
| Nepal | | 28 Sept. 1965 a/ |
| Netherlands | | 7 Sept. 1984 a/ |
| Nicaragua | | 9 Jan. 1990 a/ |
| Niger | | 28 Mar. 1966 a/ |
| Norway | 18 Apr. 1961 | 24 Oct. 1967 |
| Oman | | 31 May 1974 a/ |
| Panama | | 4 Dec. 1963 a/ |
| Paraguay | | 23 Dec. 1969 a/ |
| Philippines | 20 Oct. 1961 | 15 Nov. 1965 |
| Republic of Korea | 30 Mar. 1962 | 7 Mar. 1977 |
| Senegal | 18 Apr. 1961 | |
| Sri Lanka | | 31 July 1978 a/ |
| Sweden | 18 Apr. 1961 | 21 Mar. 1967 |

| Participant | Signature | Ratification or accession |
|---|---|---|
| Switzerland | | 12 June 1992 a/ |
| Thailand | 30 Oct. 1961 | 23 Jan. 1985 |
| Tunisia | | 24 Jan. 1968 a/ |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 27 Feb. 1962 | 5 Nov. 1962 |
| Yugoslavia | 18 Apr. 1961 | 1 Apr. 1963 |
| Zaire | | 15 July 1976 a/ |

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a/ Accession.

b/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.V.4), note 3, p. 3, and note 1, p. 70.

C. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1961

| Participant | Signature | Ratification, accession or succession |
|---|---|---|
| Australia | | 26 Jan. 1968 a/ |
| Austria | 18 Apr. 1961 | 28 Apr. 1966 |
| Bahamas | | 17 Mar. 1977 a/ |
| Belgium | 23 Oct. 1961 | 2 May 1968 |
| Botswana | | 11 Apr. 1969 a/ |
| Bulgaria | | 6 June 1989 a/ |
| Cambodia | | 31 Aug. 1965 a/ |
| Central African Republic | 28 Mar. 1962 | 19 Mar. 1973 |
| China b/ | | |
| Colombia | 18 Apr. 1961 | |
| Costa Rica | | 9 Nov. 1964 a/ |
| Denmark | 18 Apr. 1961 | 2 Oct. 1968 |
| Dominican Republic | 30 Mar. 1962 | 13 Feb. 1964 |
| Ecuador | 18 Apr. 1961 | 21 Sept. 1964 |
| Estonia | | 21 Oct. 1991 a/ |
| Fiji | | 21 June 1971 c/ |
| Finland | 20 Oct. 1961 | 9 Dec. 1969 |
| France | 30 Mar. 1962 | 31 Dec. 1970 |
| Gabon | | 2 Apr. 1964 a/ |
| Germany | 18 Apr. 1961 | 11 Nov. 1964 |
| Ghana | 18 Apr. 1961 | |
| Guinea | | 10 Jan. 1968 a/ |
| Hungary | | 8 Dec. 1989 a/ |
| Iceland | | 18 May 1971 a/ |
| India | | 15 Oct. 1965 a/ |

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| Participant | Signature | Ratification, accession or succession |
|---|---|---|
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 27 May 1961 | 3 Feb. 1965 |
| Iraq | 20 Feb. 1962 | 15 Oct. 1963 |
| Ireland | 18 Apr. 1961 | |
| Israel | 18 Apr. 1961 | |
| Italy | 13 Mar. 1962 | 25 June 1969 |
| Japan | 26 Mar. 1962 | 8 June 1964 |
| Kenya | | 1 July 1965 a/ |
| Kuwait | | 21 Feb. 1991 a/ |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | | 3 Dec. 1962 a/ |
| Lebanon | 18 Apr. 1961 | |
| Liechtenstein | 18 Apr. 1961 | 8 May 1964 |
| Luxembourg | 2 Feb. 1962 | 17 Aug. 1966 |
| Madagascar | | 31 July 1963 a/ |
| Malawi | | 29 Apr. 1980 a/ |
| Malaysia | | 9 Nov. 1965 a/ |
| Malta | | 7 Mar. 1967 c/ |
| Mauritius | | 18 July 1969 c/ |
| Nepal | | 28 Sept. 1965 a/ |
| Netherlands | | 7 Sept. 1984 a/ |
| New Zealand | 28 Mar. 1962 | 23 Sept. 1970 |
| Nicaragua | | 9 Jan. 1990 a/ |
| Niger | | 26 Apr. 1966 a/ |
| Norway | 18 Apr. 1961 | 24 Oct. 1967 |
| Oman | | 31 May 1974 a/ |
| Pakistan | | 29 Mar. 1976 a/ |
| Panama | | 4 Dec. 1963 a/ |
| Paraguay | | 23 Dec. 1969 a/ |
| Philippines | 20 Oct. 1961 | 15 Nov. 1965 |
| Republic of Korea | 30 Mar. 1962 | 25 Jan. 1977 |
| Seychelles | | 29 May 1979 a/ |
| Slovenia | | 6 July 1992 c/ |
| Sri Lanka | | 31 July 1978 a/ |
| Sweden | 18 Apr. 1961 | 21 Mar. 1967 |
| Switzerland | 18 Apr. 1961 | 22 Nov. 1963 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 11 Dec. 1961 | 1 Sept. 1964 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 27 Feb. 1962 | 5 Nov. 1962 |
| United States of America | 29 June 1961 | 13 Nov. 1972 |
| Yugoslavia | 18 Apr. 1961 | 1 Apr. 1963 |
| Zaire | | 19 July 1965 a/ |

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a/ Accession.

b/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.V.4), note 3, p. 3, and note 1, p. 71.

c/ Succession.

## D. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963

| Participant | Signature | Ratification, accession or succession |
|---|---|---|
| Albania | | 4 Oct. 1991 a/ |
| Algeria | | 14 Apr. 1964 a/ |
| Angola | | 21 Nov. 1990 a/ |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | 25 Oct. 1988 b/ |
| Argentina | 24 Apr. 1963 | 7 Mar. 1967 |
| Australia | 31 Mar. 1964 | 12 Feb. 1973 |
| Austria | 24 Apr. 1963 | 12 June 1969 |
| Bahamas | | 17 Mar. 1977 b/ |
| Bangladesh | | 13 Jan. 1978 b/ |
| Barbados | | 11 May 1992 a/ |
| Belarus | | 21 Mar. 1989 a/ |
| Belgium | 31 Mar. 1964 | 9 Sept. 1970 |
| Benin | 24 Apr. 1963 | 27 Apr. 1979 |
| Bhutan | | 28 July 1981 a/ |
| Bolivia | 6 Aug. 1963 | 22 Sept. 1970 |
| Brazil | 24 Apr. 1963 | 11 May 1967 |
| Bulgaria | | 11 July 1989 a/ |
| Burkina Faso | 24 Apr. 1963 | 11 Aug. 1964 |
| Cameroon | 21 Aug. 1963 | 22 May 1967 |
| Canada | | 18 July 1974 a/ |
| Cape Verde | | 30 July 1979 a/ |
| Central African Republic | 24 Apr. 1963 | |
| Chile | 24 Apr. 1963 | 9 Jan. 1968 |
| China | | 2 July 1979 a/ |
| Colombia | 24 Apr. 1963 | 6 Sept. 1972 |
| Congo | 24 Apr. 1963 | |
| Costa Rica | 6 June 1963 | 29 Dec. 1966 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 24 Apr. 1963 | |
| Cuba | 24 Apr. 1963 | 15 Oct. 1965 |
| Cyprus | | 14 Apr. 1976 a/ |
| Czechoslovakia | 31 Mar. 1964 | 13 Mar. 1968 |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | | 8 Aug. 1984 a/ |
| Denmark | 24 Apr. 1963 | 15 Nov. 1972 |
| Djibouti | | 2 Nov. 1978 a/ |
| Dominica | | 24 Nov. 1987 b/ |
| Dominican Republic | 24 Apr. 1963 | 4 Mar. 1964 |
| Ecuador | 25 Mar. 1964 | 11 Mar. 1965 |
| Egypt | | 21 June 1965 a/ |
| El Salvador | | 19 Jan. 1973 a/ |
| Equatorial Guinea | | 30 Aug. 1976 a/ |
| Estonia | | 21 Oct. 1991 a/ |
| Fiji | | 28 Apr. 1972 a/ |
| Finland | 28 Oct. 1963 | 2 July 1980 |
| France | 24 Apr. 1963 | 31 Dec. 1970 |
| Gabon | 24 Apr. 1963 | 23 Feb. 1965 |

| Participant | Signature | Ratification, accession or succession |
|---|---|---|
| Germany | 31 Oct. 1963 | 7 Sept. 1971 |
| Ghana | 24 Apr. 1963 | 4 Oct. 1963 |
| Greece | | 14 Oct. 1975 a/ |
| Guatemala | | 9 Feb. 1973 a/ |
| Guinea | | 30 June 1988 a/ |
| Guyana | | 13 Sept. 1973 a/ |
| Haiti | | 2 Feb. 1978 a/ |
| Holy See | 24 Apr. 1963 | 8 Oct. 1970 |
| Honduras | | 13 Feb. 1968 a/ |
| Hungary | | 19 June 1987 a/ |
| Iceland | | 1 June 1978 a/ |
| India | | 28 Nov. 1977 a/ |
| Indonesia | | 4 June 1982 a/ |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 24 Apr. 1963 | 5 June 1975 |
| Iraq | | 14 Jan. 1970 a/ |
| Ireland | 24 Apr. 1963 | 10 May 1967 |
| Israel | 25 Feb. 1964 | |
| Italy | 22 Nov. 1963 | 25 June 1969 |
| Jamaica | | 9 Feb. 1976 a/ |
| Japan | | 3 Oct. 1983 a/ |
| Jordan | | 7 Mar. 1973 a/ |
| Kenya | | 1 July 1965 a/ |
| Kiribati | | 2 Apr. 1982 b/ |
| Kuwait | 10 Jan. 1964 | 31 July 1975 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | | 9 Aug. 1973 a/ |
| Latvia | | 13 Feb. 1992 a/ |
| Lebanon | 24 Apr. 1963 | 20 Mar. 1975 |
| Lesotho | | 26 July 1972 a/ |
| Liberia | 24 Apr. 1963 | 28 Aug. 1984 |
| Liechtenstein | 24 Apr. 1963 | 18 May 1966 |
| Lithuania | | 15 Jan. 1992 a/ |
| Luxembourg | 24 Mar. 1964 | 8 Mar. 1972 |
| Madagascar | | 17 Feb. 1967 a/ |
| Malawi | | 29 Apr. 1980 a/ |
| Malaysia | | 1 Oct. 1991 a/ |
| Maldives | | 21 Jan. 1991 a/ |
| Mali | | 28 Mar. 1968 a/ |
| Marshall Islands | | 9 Aug. 1991 a/ |
| Mauritius | | 13 May 1970 a/ |
| Mexico | 7 Oct. 1963 | 16 June 1965 |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | | 29 Apr. 1991 a/ |
| Mongolia | | 14 Mar. 1989 a/ |
| Morocco | | 23 Feb. 1977 a/ |
| Mozambique | | 18 Apr. 1983 a/ |
| Nepal | | 28 Sept. 1965 a/ |
| Netherlands | | 17 Dec. 1985 a/ |

| Participant | Signature | Ratification, accession or succession |
|---|---|---|
| New Zealand | | 10 Sept. 1974 a/ |
| Nicaragua | | 31 Oct. 1975 a/ |
| Niger | 24 Apr. 1963 | 26 Apr. 1966 |
| Nigeria | | 22 Jan. 1968 a/ |
| Norway | 24 Apr. 1963 | 13 Feb. 1980 |
| Oman | | 31 May 1974 a/ |
| Pakistan | | 14 Apr. 1969 a/ |
| Panama | 4 Dec. 1963 | 28 Aug. 1967 |
| Papua New Guinea | | 4 Dec. 1975 b/ |
| Paraguay | | 23 Dec. 1969 a/ |
| Peru | 24 Apr. 1963 | 17 Feb. 1978 |
| Philippines | 24 Apr. 1963 | 15 Nov. 1965 |
| Poland | 20 Mar. 1964 | 13 Oct. 1981 |
| Portugal | | 13 Sept. 1972 a/ |
| Republic of Korea | | 7 Mar. 1977 a/ |
| Romania | | 24 Feb. 1972 a/ |
| Russian Federation | | 15 Mar. 1989 a/ |
| Rwanda | | 31 May 1974 a/ |
| Saint Lucia | | 27 Aug. 1986 b/ |
| Samoa | | 26 Oct. 1987 a/ |
| Sao Tome and Principe | | 3 May 1983 a/ |
| Saudi Arabia | | 29 June 1988 a/ |
| Senegal | | 29 Apr. 1966 a/ |
| Seychelles | | 29 May 1979 a/ |
| Slovenia | | 6 July 1992 b/ |
| Somalia | | 29 Mar. 1968 a/ |
| South Africa | | 21 Aug. 1989 a/ |
| Spain | | 3 Feb. 1970 a/ |
| Suriname | | 11 Sept. 1980 a/ |
| Sweden | 8 Oct. 1963 | 19 Mar. 1974 |
| Switzerland | 23 Oct. 1963 | 3 May 1965 |
| Syrian Arab Republic | | 13 Oct. 1978 a/ |
| Togo | | 26 Sept. 1983 a/ |
| Tonga | | 7 Jan. 1972 a/ |
| Trinidad and Tobago | | 19 Oct. 1965 a/ |
| Tunisia | | 8 July 1964 a/ |
| Turkey | | 19 Feb. 1976 a/ |
| Tuvalu | | 15 Sept. 1982 b/ |
| Ukraine | | 27 Apr. 1989 a/ |
| United Arab Emirates | | 24 Feb. 1977 a/ |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 27 Mar. 1964 | 9 May 1972 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | | 18 Apr. 1977 a/ |
| United States of America | 24 Apr. 1963 | 24 Nov. 1969 |
| Uruguay | 24 Apr. 1963 | 10 Mar. 1970 |
| Uzbekistan | | 2 Mar. 1992 a/ |

| Participant | Signature | Ratification, accession or succession |
|---|---|---|
| Vanuatu | | 18 Aug. 1987 a/ |
| Venezuela | 24 Apr. 1963 | 27 Oct. 1965 |
| Yemen | | 10 Apr. 1986 a/ |
| Yugoslavia | 24 Apr. 1963 | 8 Feb. 1965 |
| Zaire | 24 Apr. 1963 | 15 July 1976 |
| Zimbabwe | | 13 May 1991 a/ |

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a/ Accession.

b/ Succession.

E. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1963

| Participant | Signature | Ratification or accession |
|---|---|---|
| Belgium | | 9 Sept. 1970 a/ |
| Brazil | 24 Apr. 1963 | |
| Bulgaria | | 11 July 1989 a/ |
| Cameroon | 21 Aug. 1963 | |
| China b/ | | |
| Colombia | 24 Apr. 1963 | |
| Congo | 24 Apr. 1963 | |
| Denmark | 24 Apr. 1963 | 15 Nov. 1972 |
| Dominican Republic | 24 Apr. 1963 | 4 Mar. 1964 |
| Egypt | | 21 June 1965 a/ |
| Estonia | | 21 Oct. 1991 a/ |
| Finland | 28 Oct. 1963 | 2 July 1980 |
| Gabon | | 23 Feb. 1965 a/ |
| Germany | 31 Oct. 1963 | 7 Sept. 1971 |
| Ghana | 24 Apr. 1963 | 4 Oct. 1963 |
| Iceland | | 1 June 1978 a/ |
| India | | 28 Nov. 1977 a/ |
| Indonesia | | 4 June 1982 a/ |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | | 5 June 1975 a/ |
| Iraq | | 14 Jan. 1970 a/ |
| Italy | 22 Nov. 1963 | 25 June 1969 |
| Kenya | | 1 July 1965 a/ |
| Kuwait | 10 Jan. 1964 | |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | | 9 Aug. 1973 a/ |
| Liberia | 24 Apr. 1963 | |
| Madagascar | | 17 Feb. 1967 a/ |

| Participant | Signature | Ratification or accession |
|---|---|---|
| Malawi | | 23 Feb. 1981 a/ |
| Morocco | | 23 Feb. 1977 a/ |
| Nepal | | 28 Sept. 1965 a/ |
| Netherlands | | 17 Dec. 1985 a/ |
| Nicaragua | | 9 Jan. 1990 a/ |
| Niger | | 21 June 1978 a/ |
| Norway | 24 Apr. 1963 | 13 Feb. 1980 |
| Oman | | 31 May 1974 a/ |
| Panama | 4 Dec. 1963 | 28 Aug. 1967 |
| Paraguay | | 23 Dec. 1969 a/ |
| Philippines | | 15 Nov. 1965 a/ |
| Poland | | 13 Oct. 1981 |
| Republic of Korea | | 7 Mar. 1977 a/ |
| Senegal | | 29 Apr. 1966 a/ |
| Suriname | | 11 Sept. 1980 a/ |
| Sweden | 8 Oct. 1963 | 19 Mar. 1974 |
| Switzerland | | 12 June 1992 a/ |
| Tunisia | | 24 Jan. 1968 a/ |
| Yugoslavia | 24 Apr. 1963 | |
| Zaire | 24 Apr. 1963 | |

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a/ Accession.

b/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.V.4), note 3, p. 3 and note 2, p. 80.

### F. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1963

| Participant | Signature | Ratification or accession |
|---|---|---|
| Argentina | 24 Apr. 1963 | |
| Australia | | 12 Feb. 1973 a/ |
| Austria | 24 Apr. 1963 | 12 June 1969 |
| Belgium | 31 Mar. 1964 | 9 Sept. 1970 |
| Benin | 24 Apr. 1963 | |
| Bulgaria | | 11 July 1989 a/ |
| Burkina Faso | 24 Apr. 1963 | 11 Aug. 1964 |
| Cameroon | 21 Aug. 1963 | |
| Central African Republic | 24 Apr. 1963 | |
| Chile | 24 Apr. 1963 | |
| China b/ | | |

| Participant | Signature | Ratification or accession |
|---|---|---|
| Colombia | 24 Apr. 1963 | |
| Congo | 24 Apr. 1963 | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 24 Apr. 1963 | |
| Denmark | 24 Apr. 1963 | 15 Nov. 1972 |
| Dominican Republic | 24 Apr. 1963 | 4 Mar. 1964 |
| Estonia | | 21 Oct. 1991 a/ |
| Finland | 28 Oct. 1963 | 2 July 1980 |
| France | 24 Apr. 1963 | 31 Dec. 1970 |
| Gabon | 24 Apr. 1963 | 23 Feb. 1965 |
| Germany | 31 Oct. 1963 | 7 Sept. 1971 |
| Ghana | 24 Apr. 1963 | |
| Hungary | | 8 Dec. 1989 a/ |
| Iceland | | 1 June 1978 a/ |
| India | | 28 Nov. 1977 a/ |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | | 5 June 1975 a/ |
| Ireland | 24 Apr. 1963 | |
| Italy | 22 Nov. 1963 | 25 June 1969 |
| Japan | | 3 Oct. 1983 a/ |
| Kenya | | 1 July 1965 a/ |
| Kuwait | 10 Jan. 1964 | |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | | 9 Aug. 1973 a/ |
| Lebanon | 24 Apr. 1963 | |
| Liberia | 24 Apr. 1963 | |
| Liechtenstein | 24 Apr. 1963 | 18 May 1966 |
| Luxembourg | 24 Mar. 1964 | 8 Mar. 1972 |
| Madagascar | | 17 Feb. 1967 a/ |
| Malawi | | 23 Feb. 1981 a/ |
| Mauritius | | 13 May 1970 a/ |
| Nepal | | 28 Sept. 1965 a/ |
| Netherlands | | 17 Dec. 1985 a/ |
| New Zealand | | 10 Sept. 1974 |
| Nicaragua | | 9 Jan. 1990 a/ |
| Niger | 24 Apr. 1963 | 21 June 1978 |
| Norway | 24 Apr. 1963 | 13 Feb. 1980 |
| Oman | | 31 May 1974 a/ |
| Pakistan | | 29 Mar. 1976 a/ |
| Panama | 4 Dec. 1963 | 28 Aug. 1967 |
| Paraguay | | 23 Dec. 1969 a/ |
| Peru | 24 Apr. 1963 | |
| Philippines | 24 Apr. 1963 | 15 Nov. 1965 |
| Republic of Korea | | 7 Mar. 1977 a/ |
| Senegal | | 29 Apr. 1966 a/ |
| Seychelles | | 29 May 1979 a/ |
| Suriname | | 11 Sept. 1980 a/ |
| Sweden | 8 Oct. 1963 | 19 Mar. 1974 |
| Switzerland | 23 Oct. 1963 | 3 May 1965 |

| Participant | Signature | Ratification or accession |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 27 Mar. 1964 | 9 May 1972 |
| United States of America | 24 Apr. 1963 | 24 Nov. 1969 |
| Uruguay | 24 Apr. 1963 | |
| Yugoslavia | 24 Apr. 1963 | |
| Zaire | 24 Apr. 1963 | |

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a/ Accession.

b/ See Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.92.V.4), note 3, p. 3 and note 2, p. 81.

## G. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973

| Participant | Signature | Ratification or accession |
|---|---|---|
| Argentina | | 18 Mar. 1982 a/ |
| Australia | 30 Dec. 1974 | 20 June 1977 |
| Austria | | 3 Aug. 1977 a/ |
| Bahamas | | 22 July 1986 a/ |
| Barbados | | 26 Oct. 1979 a/ |
| Belarus | 11 June 1974 | 5 Feb. 1976 |
| Bhutan | | 16 Jan. 1989 a/ |
| Bulgaria | 27 June 1974 | 18 July 1974 |
| Burundi | | 17 Dec. 1980 a/ |
| Cameroon | | 8 June 1992 a/ |
| Canada | 26 June 1974 | 4 Aug. 1976 |
| Chile | | 21 Jan. 1977 a/ |
| China | | 5 Aug. 1987 a/ |
| Costa Rica | | 2 Nov. 1977 a/ |
| Cyprus | | 24 Dec. 1975 a/ |
| Czechoslovakia | 11 Oct. 1974 | 30 June 1975 |
| Denmark | 10 May 1974 | 1 July 1975 |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea | | 1 Dec. 1982 a/ |
| Dominican Republic | | 8 July 1977 a/ |
| Ecuador | 27 Aug. 1974 | 12 Mar. 1975 |
| Egypt | | 25 June 1986 a/ |
| El Salvador | | 8 Aug. 1980 a/ |
| Estonia | | 21 Oct. 1992 a/ |
| Finland | 10 May 1974 | 31 Oct. 1978 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gabon | | 14 Oct. 1981 a/ |
| Germany | 15 Aug. 1974 | 25 Jan. 1977 |
| Ghana | | 25 Apr. 1975 a/ |
| Greece | | 3 July 1984 a/ |
| Guatemala | 12 Dec. 1974 | 18 Jan. 1983 |
| Haiti | | 25 Aug. 1980 a/ |
| Hungary | 6 Nov. 1974 | 26 Mar. 1975 |
| Iceland | 10 May 1974 | 2 Aug. 1977 |
| India | | 11 Apr. 1978 a/ |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | | 12 July 1978 a/ |
| Iraq | | 28 Feb. 1978 a/ |
| Israel | | 31 July 1980 a/ |
| Italy | 30 Dec. 1974 | 30 Aug. 1985 |
| Jamaica | | 21 Sept. 1978 a/ |
| Japan | | 8 June 1987 a/ |
| Jordan | | 18 Dec. 1984 a/ |
| Kuwait | | 1 Mar. 1989 a/ |
| Latvia | | 14 Apr. 1992 a/ |
| Liberia | | 30 Sept. 1975 a/ |
| Malawi | | 14 Mar. 1977 a/ |
| Maldives | | 21 Aug. 1990 a/ |
| Mexico | | 22 Apr. 1980 a/ |
| Mongolia | 23 Aug. 1974 | 8 Aug. 1975 |
| Nepal | | 9 Mar. 1990 a/ |
| Netherlands | | 6 Dec. 1988 a/ |
| New Zealand | | 12 Nov. 1985 a/ |
| Nicaragua | 29 Oct. 1974 | 10 Mar. 1975 |
| Niger | | 17 June 1985 a/ |
| Norway | 10 May 1974 | 28 Apr. 1980 |
| Oman | | 22 Mar. 1988 a/ |
| Pakistan | | 29 Mar. 1976 a/ |
| Panama | | 17 June 1980 a/ |
| Paraguay | 25 Oct. 1974 | 24 Nov. 1975 |
| Peru | | 25 Apr. 1978 a/ |
| Philippines | | 26 Nov. 1976 a/ |
| Poland | 7 June 1974 | 14 Dec. 1982 |
| Republic of Korea | | 25 May 1983 a/ |
| Romania | 27 Dec. 1974 | 15 Aug. 1978 |
| Russian Federation | 7 June 1974 | 15 Jan. 1976 |
| Rwanda | 15 Oct. 1974 | 29 Nov. 1977 |
| Seychelles | | 29 May 1980 a/ |
| Spain | | 8 Aug. 1985 a/ |
| Sri Lanka | | 27 Feb. 1991 a/ |
| Sweden | 10 May 1974 | 1 July 1975 |
| Switzerland | | 5 Mar. 1985 a/ |
| Syrian Arab Republic | | 25 Apr. 1988 a/ |
| Togo | | 30 Dec. 1980 a/ |
| Trinidad and Tobago | | 15 June 1979 a/ |
| Tunisia | 15 May 1974 | 21 Jan. 1977 |
| Turkey | | 11 June 1981 a/ |

| Participant | Signature | Ratification or accession |
|---|---|---|
| Ukraine | 18 June 1984 | 20 Jan. 1976 |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | 13 Dec. 1974 | 2 May 1979 |
| United States of America | 28 Dec. 1973 | 26 Oct. 1976 |
| Uruguay | | 13 June 1978 a/ |
| Yemen | | 9 Feb. 1987 a/ |
| Yugoslavia | 17 Dec. 1974 | 29 Dec. 1976 |
| Zaire | | 25 July 1977 a/ |

a/ Accession.

Notes

1/ A/45/455 and Add.1-3, and A/INF/46/4.

2/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 500, No. 7310, p. 95.

3/ Ibid., vol. 596, No. 8638, p. 261.

4/ General Assembly resolution 3166 (XXVIII), annex.

5/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran and the United States of America to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 29 June 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 June 1992.

6/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 13 July 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General.

7/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 12 December 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 16 December 1991.

8/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 6 April 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 17 April 1992.

9/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Poland to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 4 May 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 18 May 1992.

Notes (continued)

10/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 25 October 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 October 1991.

11/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 13 March 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 19 March 1992.

12/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 23 June 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 June 1992.

13/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 22 October 1991 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 24 October 1992.

14/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 29 June 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 June 1992.

15/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 28 February 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 4 March 1992.

16/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Cyprus and Pakistan to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 6 April 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 17 April 1992.

17/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Australia, Canada, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, and the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 4 May 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 18 May 1992.

18/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 12 May 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 20 May 1992.

19/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 23 June 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 June 1992.

20/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 22 January 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 28 January 1992.

Notes (continued)

21/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Argentina, Ethiopia and Turkey to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 9 and 30 June 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 25 June 1992.

22/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 10 March 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 16 March 1992.

23/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 20 May 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 27 May 1992.

24/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 21 February 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 28 February 1992.

25/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 29 May 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General.

26/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 10 July 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General.

27/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Turkey to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 7 July 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 14 July 1992.

28/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Australia, Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 10 January 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 15 January 1992.

29/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 10 January 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 15 January 1992.

30/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 31 March 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 7 April 1992.

Notes (continued)

31/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 11 June 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 25 June 1992.

32/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 20 May 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 27 May 1992.

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UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/325/Add.1
21 August 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

Forty-seventh session
Item 129 of the provisional agenda*

# CONSIDERATION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE PROTECTION, SECURITY AND SAFETY OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS AND REPRESENTATIVES

## Report of the Secretary-General

## Addendum

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# I. INTRODUCTION

1. During the period 14 July to 14 August 1992, a total of 12 additional cases of violations, as well as further information on cases previously reported, were submitted by States pursuant to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 45/39 of 28 November 1990.

# II. REPORTS RECEIVED FROM STATES PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 9 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 45/39

## A. Analytical summary of the reports

2. During this period, there were a number of reports of incidents involving acts of violence directed against diplomatic and consular missions, property and representatives. There was also one report concerning the attempted murder of an ambassador.

### 1. Violations of the protection of diplomatic and consular premises

3. A communication submitted by Turkey reported a number of cases concerning intrusions into diplomatic and consular premises of missions resulting in material damage, bomb attacks on or incendiary devices thrown at such premises, and other acts of violence and disturbances of the peace of diplomatic missions and consular posts.

4. There were reports by Turkey of violent incursions of groups into its diplomatic or consular missions in Belgium, Norway and Sweden, as well as violent incursions of groups into its tourism and information offices in Denmark and the Netherlands. In all of these cases, according to these reports, the attackers caused damage to the premises and to the property therein. In connection with the incident at the Turkish Embassy at Stockholm, Sweden had previously transmitted information* on the ongoing investigation of the alleged offenders, its reimbursement ex gratia of reasonable expenses incurred as a result of the damage caused to the Embassy premises and the further enhancement of protective measures for the Turkish Embassy.

5. Turkey also reported the throwing of incendiary devices at Turkish consular premises in France and an explosion in front of a Turkish consular mission in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

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* Note verbale from the Permanent Representative of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General dated 30 June 1992, which is reproduced in the report of the Secretary-General on this item (see A/47/325. sect. II.B).

6. Other disturbances of the peace of diplomatic and consular missions included throwing stones or paint at the premises of the missions or other hostile acts which were reported by Turkey in Australia, Denmark, France, Germany and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Turkey also reported acts of theft and destruction of property with respect to its consular premises in Switzerland.

7. Information on previously reported cases was submitted by France, Germany and the Netherlands. France provided information on protective measures taken in response to demonstrations in front of the Iranian Embassy, as reported by the Islamic Republic of Iran in its note dated 23 April 1992,** as well as on the results of legal proceedings instituted against several of the demonstrators. Germany provided additional information on the results of the investigation against individuals on suspicion of breach of the public peace and damage to property during a demonstration in front of the Turkish consular mission in Germany which was reported by Turkey in its note dated 17 December 1991.** The Netherlands provided information concerning the ongoing legal proceedings instituted against several individuals for demolition of property or illegal entry as a result of an incident in front of the Iranian diplomatic mission which was reported by Iran in its note dated 23 April 1992.**

### 2. Attacks on the persons of diplomatic and consular representatives and their families

8. One case of attempted murder has been reported during the period considered. Romania reported that on 20 August 1991 the Ambassador of India to Bucharest was attacked and wounded by "five Sikh terrorists" near his residence. Romania also transmitted information on the results of the prosecution of two individuals for this attack.

## B. Text of the reports

### 1. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 1/

[Original: French]

[31 July 1992]

With reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 dated 4 May 1992, France has the honour to provide the following information:

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** The text of the report is reproduced in the report of the Secretary-General on this item (A/47/325, sect. II.B).

1. The French authorities reacted swiftly and effectively to the demonstrations targeted against the Iranian Embassy in France on 5 April 1992. As soon as the incident occurred, a sizeable police contingent was dispatched to the scene to prevent any further outbreak of trouble and order was rapidly restored. A smaller but nevertheless significant police presence was subsequently maintained (one sergeant plus four suitably equipped special officers).

2. Approximately 20 demonstrators were questioned that same day. Six were imprisoned and five others were handed over to the Public Prosecutor's Office and sentenced by magistrates.

3. On 6 April, the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs made the following statement: "We condemn all action against embassies and recall that, under the Vienna Convention, all possible measures must be taken to maintain their inviolability. Anyone guilty of such actions will therefore have to answer to the French courts".

## 2. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 2/

[Original: English]

[10 July 1992]

1. Further to its note No. 115 of 4 March 1992, Germany has the honour to communicate the following:

2. One of the demonstrations against Turkish missions in Germany reported by the Permanent Mission of Turkey in its note of 17 December 1991 took place on 13 July 1991 in front of the Turkish Consulate General in Nuernberg. Seventeen suspects were rounded up by the police.

3. The Regional Court of Nuernberg-Fuerth conducted a preliminary investigation against these individuals on suspicion of breach of the public peace in conjunction with damage to property. It was, however, not possible to convict them. For lack of evidence, the charges had to be dropped, in accordance with article 170, paragraph 2, of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

3. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 3/

[Original: English]

[20 July 1992]

With reference to the Secretary-General's note LA/COD/4 of 4 May 1992, the Netherlands wishes to report action taken in response to the incidents that took place at the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran at The Hague on 5 April 1992.

1. Time, date and location of the reported violation:

5 April 1992 at 3.20 p.m., at the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran at The Hague, Netherlands.

2. Characteristics of the reported violation:

A group of approximately 40 persons gathered in front of the premises of the Iranian Embassy, subsequently gaining access to the premises of the Embassy by crashing the gate with a motor vehicle. They damaged the outside of the Embassy and windows were broken. A number of people forced their way into the Embassy and damaged the interior, including computer equipment, emptied file cabinets, painted slogans on the walls and tried to set fire to the building.

3. Missions or representative(s) against whom the reported violation was directed:

Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

4. Casualties sustained and damage caused by the reported violation:

Broken windows, substantial damage to the interior of the building, including equipment (computers, television, video, photocopier, telecommunications equipment), slogans painted on the wall.

5. Names, nationalities, places of habitual permanent residence of the alleged offenders and other available information regarding the identity of such offenders:

In conformity with the relevant provisions in the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Kingdom of the Netherlands the identity of alleged offenders is not disclosed to the public domain, in the interest of the privacy of the alleged offenders.

6. Devices and means used for carrying out the reported violation:

Stones, several iron and wooden sticks, steel pipes, heavy duty hammer.

7. Accomplices of the alleged offenders:

---

8. Measures taken to apprehend and to bring the alleged offenders to justice:

Immediately after the municipal police of The Hague was notified, police units were sent to the embassy. Within 10 minutes of notification 30 police officers were present. Subsequently, a total of 36 alleged offenders were arrested and detained. After the necessary information regarding the incident had been obtained, they were released, awaiting further legal proceedings. Of the 36 alleged offenders, 16 were indicted on demolition of property charges and 14 were incidented on charges of illegal entry of property. Two persons were not indicted.

9. Final outcome of the proceedings against the offender(s):

Cases are still pending before the Court.

10. Assistance of other States directly concerned in connection with the proceedings brought in respect of the offences committed:

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11. Measures adopted with a view to preventing a repetition of the reported violation:

Permanent (static) police surveillance has been reinstalled.

12. Other relevant information:

This incident is part of a number of other incidents that took place on 5 April 1992, listed in an annex of a note by the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations, No. 38, dated 23 April 1992.

4. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 4/

[Original: French]

[20 July 1992]

1. On 20 August 1991, the Ambassador of India to Bucharest, Mr. Julio Francisc Ribeiro, was attacked and wounded by a commando of five Sikh terrorists near his residence in Bucharest.

2. Having received reports of a possible attack, the Romanian authorities had taken a number of steps to protect the Ambassador, and intervened promptly. The perpetrators were captured and disarmed. In the course of the attack, one of the terrorists was killed, two were captured (one of them wounded seriously), and two succeeded in escaping.

3. The two caputured terrorists were tried while under preventive arrest and sentenced respectively to 10 years and to 8 years and 6 months in prison for attempted homicide, deemed particularly serious in the case of a representative of a foreign State, and also for the failure to respect the legal regulations governing weapons and ammunition.

4. The judgement, pronounced on 19 February 1992, is still final.

5. The investigation done by the competent Romanian authorities indicates that the attack was conceived and organized by the "Babbar Khalsa" group, a faction within the "Khalistan Liberation Force" of the Indian state of Punjab, and that it was coordinated by the "International Federation of Sikh Students and Young People", whose headquarters are in Canada.

6. The goal was to kill Ambassador Julio Francisc Ribeiro, in retaliation for action he had taken against the separatist Sikh movement during the period 1985-1989, when he had held the post of Director-General of the Police of the Indian state of Punjab.

7. The plan for the attack in Romania was devised in Switzerland, where members of the terrorist group have long sought to obtain political asylum.

8. All five terrorists entered Romania illegally, having illegally crossed the borders between Austria and Hungary.

9. The terrorists used two Kalashnikov 7.68-mm semi-automatic submachine guns manufactured in Hungary, one 12-mm weapon with the corresponding ammunition, a pair of binoculars and two portable two-way radio sets.

10. The Romanian authorities have taken the necessary steps to prevent such occurrences directed against foreign embassies and diplomats in Romania, in order thereby to comply with the international obligations it has assumed

regarding the protection and security of diplomatic missions and representatives.

5. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General 5/

[Original: English]

[14 July 1992]

Germany

1. On 24 March, at 1015 hours a group of approximately 200 persons rallied in front of the Consulate-General at Muenster. The group threw stones at the building and tried to enter it forcibly. The main entry door was destroyed and windows on the front side were broken. The police intervened towards the end of the three-hour demonstration and apprehended 140 persons. These persons were released following ID control procedures.

2. On 25 March, at approximately 2130 hours, five persons threw stones at the front windows of the Consulate-General at Karlsruhe. While the group was trying to run away, three persons were apprehended by the police. The building suffered no damage.

Australia

3. On 25 March, at 1500 hours, a group of 70 persons demonstrated for 20 minutes in front of the Consulate-General at Melbourne. The demonstrators chanted slogans against Turkey and threw bottles of red paint at the building.

Belgium

4. On 23 March, a group of 10 pro-PKK entered the Turkish Embassy in Brussels forcibly and broke the name-plates of the Consulate and Tourism offices as well as the security glass.

Denmark

5. On 22 March, a group of 110 demonstrators chanted anti-Turkish slogans in front of the Turkish Embassy at Copenhagen and threw stones at the windows. The police did not intervene.

6. On 2 April, at 1300 hours, four Danish citizens walked into the Turkish Tourism and Information Office at Copenhagen as visitors and forced two employees out of their offices. The group then locked the doors and prevented police from entering the premises and started vandalizing the office property with metal bars. Police did not attempt entering the premises and all property in the office, including the restrooms, was destroyed.

France

7. On 23 March, a Molotov cocktail was thrown at the Turkish Consulate-General at Marseilles at 2315 hours. The fire was put out by the Consulate Security, before it caused any harm.

8. On 24 March, at 1045 hours, a group of six or seven persons threw stones at the Turkish Embassy Chancery in Paris and broke seven windows on the front side. Local police stationed in front of the Embassy apprehended three of the attackers.

9. On 26 March, at 1115 hours, a group of 20 threw Molotov cocktails and stones at the Turkish Consulate-General at Strasbourg, broke some windows and burned the main entrance door. Four of the attackers were apprehended. The fire on the door was put out by the Consulate personnel.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

10. On 24 March, at approximately 1120 hours, a group of 150 persons demonstrated in front of the Turkish Embassy in London and attempted to enter the building. This was prevented by the police. The group then threw stones at the building and broke some windows.

11. The local police handled the demonstrators effectively. Some demonstrators were slightly wounded and about 10 demonstrators, including their leaders, were arrested.

Netherlands

12. On 23 March, at 0855 hours, five persons entered the Turkish Tourism and Information Office in Amsterdam posing as visitors. The group then started vandalizing all office property with hammers and axes. The estimated damage amounted to 40 to 50 thousand Dutch Guilders.

Islamic Republic of Iran

13. On 25 March, at 2042 hours, there was an explosion in front of the Consulate-General at Tebriz. The explosion caused no damage. Following the explosion, the Consulate received a threat on the phone.

Sweden

14. On 22 March, at 1100 hours, a group of about 40 or 50 persons entered the Chancery and residence of the Turkish Embassy at Stockholm. The group then started vandalizing the offices with axes, sticks, bars and stones and broke all the windows and damaged the property in the counsellor's and another diplomat's rooms, the communications area, and the kitchen. The bullet-proof windows in the consular section between the entrance door and the intercom system were destroyed.

Switzerland

15. In the evening of 24 March, the security camera installed in front of the Consulate-General at Geneva was stolen.

16. On 25 March, at 2225 hours, a Consulate vehicle parked in front of the Turkish Consulate-General at Zurich was set on fire by unidentified persons.

Norway

17. On 21 March, at 2130 hours, a group of about 30 people forcibly entered the Turkish Embassy at Oslo, and started vandalizing the Embassy property. Among property damaged were a telefax machine, two photocopiers, some telephone receivers, a paper shredder, typewriters, furniture, flags, photographs, books and documents. The basement was flooded with water. The Embassy personnel were not at the premises at the time of the incident. At a point when the demonstrators started a fire, local police used teargas and entered the premises. The 30 attackers were apprehended in addition to 12 demonstrators in front of the building.

Notes

1/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations by a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 13 August 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 19 August 1992.

2/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 15 July 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 24 July 1992.

3/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations by a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 23 July 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 31 July 1992.

4/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 29 July 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 July 1992.

5/ Transmitted to the Permanent Representatives of Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Permanent Observer of Switzerland to the United Nations by notes verbales dated 22 July 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 30 July 1992.

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UNITED NATIONS

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General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/325/Add.2
23 September 1992
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/SPANISH

Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 127

# CONSIDERATION OF EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ENHANCE THE PROTECTION, SECURITY AND SAFETY OF DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR MISSIONS AND REPRESENTATIVES

## Report of the Secretary-General

## Addendum

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# I. INTRODUCTION

1. A total of two additional cases of violations, as well as further information on cases previously reported, were submitted by States pursuant to paragraph 9 of General Assembly resolution 45/39 of 28 November 1990 during the period 15 August to 18 September 1992.

2. In connection with four cases that had been reported and in respect of which no information had been received within a reasonable period of time from the States directly concerned, the Secretary-General, in accordance with subparagraph 10 (c) of resolution 42/154 of 7 December 1987, addressed reminders to such States. As shown in the table contained in section II.C, no reports have been received in response to those reminders.

# II. REPORTS RECEIVED FROM STATES PURSUANT TO PARAGRAPH 9 OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION 45/39

## A. Analytical summary of the reports

3. During this period, there were two reports of incidents involving acts of violence directed against diplomatic missions, property and representatives.

### Violations of the protection of diplomatic and consular premises

4. A communication submitted by Venezuela reported an attack on the Venezuelan Embassy at Tripoli, followed by the pillaging of and the setting fire to the premises, in response to Venezuela's vote in favour of Security Council resolution 748 (1992).

5. Argentina reported an explosion at the Israeli Embassy at Buenos Aires, which virtually destroyed the premises and resulted in the death of and injury to several diplomatic personnel. Argentina also provided information concerning the ongoing investigation of this incident.

6. Information on previously reported cases was submitted by Norway and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Norway provided information concerning the results of the investigation of an assault on the Turkish Embassy Chancery at Oslo, as reported by Turkey in its note dated 7 August 1992 (see A/47/355/Add.1), and the ongoing legal proceedings instituted against several individuals. The United Kingdom provided information concerning an attack on the Iranian Embassy in London, as reported by the Islamic Republic of Iran in its note dated 23 May 1992 (see A/47/325), with respect to the results of legal proceedings against individuals for this attack, measures taken to ensure the protection and safety of the premises following the attack and the offer to consider an ex gratia payment to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for property damage caused by the incident.

## B. Text of the reports

### 1. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General*

[Original: Spanish]

[8 September 1992]

1. On 17 March 1992, an explosion virtually destroyed the premises of the Israeli Embassy at Buenos Aires, killing several people, including diplomatic personnel, and injuring many others both inside the Embassy and in the surrounding area. It also caused considerable damage to buildings near the Embassy.

2. The Argentine Federal Police is pursuing its investigation of the incident, and the case is being handled by the Supreme Court of Justice, which, by virtue of the Constitution, has primary and sole competence in this matter.

3. The Government has also accepted the cooperation of specialized bodies in friendly countries, in its efforts to shed light on the incident.

### 2. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General**

[Original: English]

[7 August 1992]

1. Following the assault on the Turkish Embassy Chancery at Oslo on 21 March 1992, 42 persons were apprehended and a large number of them were remanded in custody by the police.

2. After a brief investigation, the Director-General of Public Prosecution decided on 10 April to prefer an indictment before the Oslo City Court against 31 of the 42 persons involved in the assault. At the same time he expressed his opinion that there were grounds for the remand in custody to be continued

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* Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations by a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 14 September 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 23 September 1992.

** Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations by a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 21 August 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 31 August 1992.

until the main hearing of the case. However, the persons indicted were released by the Oslo Court of Examination and Summary Jurisdiction. This decision was upheld by the Eidsivating High Court after an interlocutory appeal by the police. No further interlocutory appeal could be brought against the decision.

3. The 31 persons are all charged with publicly offending a foreign State in contravention of section 95 of the Norwegian Penal Code of 22 May 1902, and for vandalism or serious vandalism, in contravention of section 291 or 292 of the Penal Code.

4. The punishment inflicted for crimes under section 95 and for vandalism under section 291 is a fine or detention of up to one year. Serious vandalism under section 292 is punished with a fine or imprisonment of up to four years.

5. The main hearing of the case is to take place on 1 December 1992.

### 3. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General*

[Original: English]

[4 September 1992]

1. The Portuguese Police Department (PSP) guarantees personal security to the following diplomatic missions and their members:

(a) The Ambassador of the United States of America;

(b) The Ambassador of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

(c) The Ambassador of Turkey;

(d) The Ambassador of Spain;

(e) The Ambassador of Israel.

2. PSP also guarantees continuous security to the following diplomatic missions:

(a) Embassy and residence of the Ambassador of the United States of America;

(b) United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Embassy;

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* Circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 23 September 1992.

(c) Embassy and residence of the Ambassador of Spain;

(d) Embassy and residence of the Ambassador of France;

(e) Embassy and residence of the Ambassador of Israel;

(f) South Africa Embassy;

(g) Turkey Embassy;

(h) Iran Embassy.

3. PSP will also guarantee periodic security to the other diplomatic missions accredited at Lisbon. However, taking into consideration the international situation, in some cases and for limited periods of time, security will become continuous for some diplomatic missions. Personal security will also be provided.

4. Taking into account all the Police Department's duties, during the last 12 months there have been no serious breaches in the protection and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and their representatives, as well as of missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations.

## 4. Note verbale from the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General*

[Original: English]

[21 August 1992]

1. On 5 April 1992, the Iranian Embassy in London telephoned the police to ask for their help to deal with 50 demonstrators attacking the Embassy at 27 Prince's Gate with stones and iron bars. Nearly all the Embassy windows on the ground floor and some on the first floor were broken and furniture behind them damaged. However, the demonstrators did not gain access to the building. The attack stopped shortly after the police arrived. The demonstrators were moved to the other side of the road, where they remained for some hours together with a substantial police presence.

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* Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 3 September 1992 and curculated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 17 September 1992.

2. Having been identified to the police by a member of the Iranian Embassy staff, two of the demonstrators were arrested. They were charged with causing criminal damage. Subsequently, charges were dropped, the witness having declined to confirm his earlier identification of them.

3. In accordance with article 22 (2) of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the Diplomatic Protection Group of the Metropolitan Police is responsible for the protection of diplomatic premises and the diplomatic community in London. The Group liaised with the Iranian Embassy on all aspects of security as a result of the attack. A static police post was positioned outside the Embassy imemdiately after the attack. This was later superseded by frequent (hourly) visits by the police, which continue.

4. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office has offered to consider an ex gratia payment to the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for damage to the property caused during this incident.

## 5. Letter from the Permanent Mission of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the Under-Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel*

[Original: Spanish]

[26 August 1992]

1. On 2 April 1992, at 10.30 a.m. Libyan time, the headquarters of the Venezuelan Embassy offices at Tripoli were attacked by a crowd of students, who had come to the site in two buses. The demonstrators shouted insults against Venezuela because of its vote in favour of Security Council resolution 748 (1992). Subsequently, the Embassy premises were set alight.

2. The incidents occurred in the presence of the four Libyan guards who were assigned to protect the Embassy but who did not intervene to prevent them. Nor was there action by any of the police of Tripoli, and the pillaging took place with total impunity.

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* Transmitted to the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations by a note verbale dated 14 September 1992 and circulated to all States under cover of a note verbale from the Secretary-General dated 23 September 1992.

C. Reminders addressed to States directly concerned

| State concerned | Date of transmission of report to State concerned | Date of reminder to State concerned | Date of follow-up report, if any |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canada (to respond to a report from the Islamic Republic of Iran) | 4 May 1992 | 4 September 1992 | - |
| United States (to respond to a report from the Islamic Republic of Iran) | 4 May 1992 | 4 September 1992 | - |
| Iraq (to respond to a report from the Islamic Republic of Iran) | 12 May 1992 | 14 September 1992 | - |
| Switzerland (to respond to a report from the Islamic Republic of Iran) | 12 May 1992 | 14 September 1992 | - |

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